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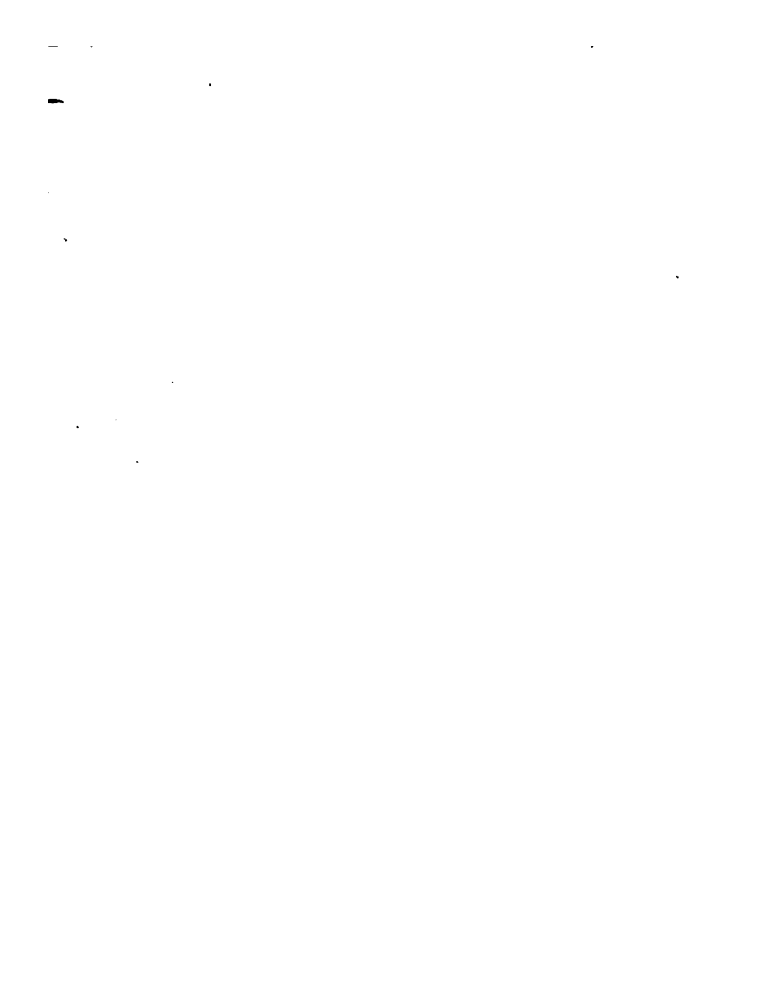
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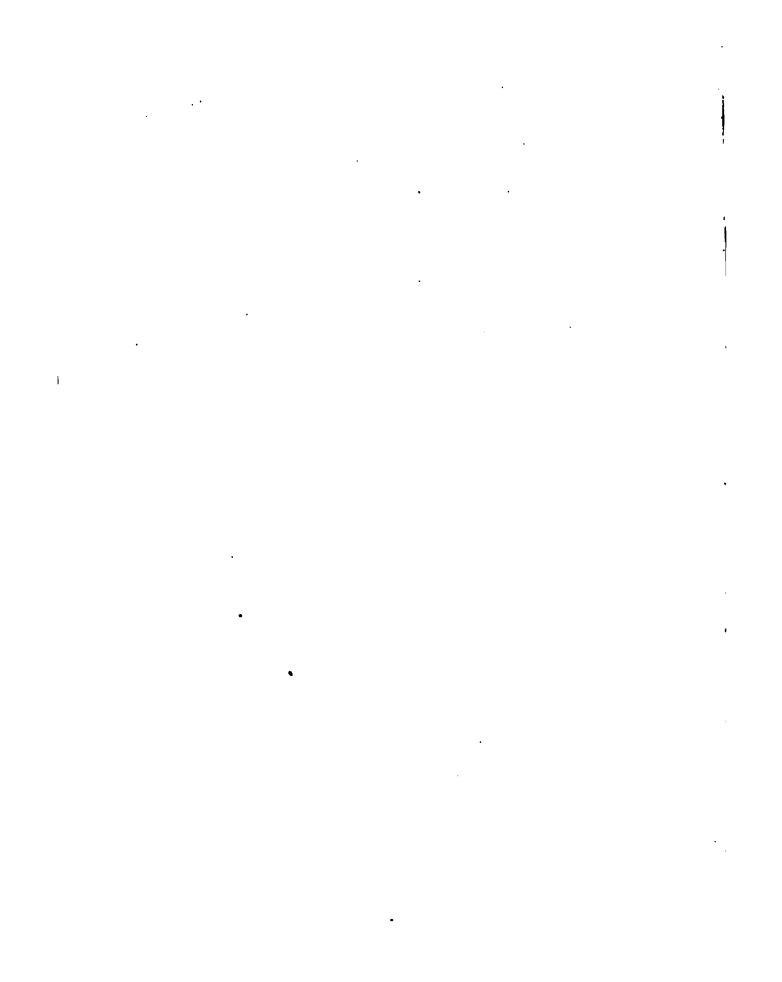
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A
MYTHOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

BY
CHARLES KENT.



—◆—
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A

MYTHOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

- ABARIS.** A Scythian ; son of Seuthes. He received, as a present from Apollo, a flying arrow which transported him wherever he pleased, and which was moreover in its nature oracular. He constructed the Trojan palladium from the bones of Pelops.
- ABAS.** A son of Metanira : he was metamorphosed into a lizard for deriding Ceres.
- ABELA.** One of the pillars of Hercules : being a mountain on the African continent.
- ABELLIO.** A Gallic and Cretan divinity, identical, in some respects, with Apollo.
- ABEONA.** A divinity presiding over the departure of voyagers.
- ABRETANUS.** A title of Jupiter.
- ACACESIUS.** A surname of Mercury.
- ACACETOS.** A title of Mercury.
- ACADINA.** A fountain of Sicily, whose waters miraculously disclosed the truth or falsehood of an oath. If the tablet on which the oath was inscribed would not float it was regarded as a perjury.

ACANTHA. A nymph, of whom Apollo became enamoured, and subsequently changed into the flower *acanthus*.

ACHELOUS. A son of Oceanus, either by Tethys or Terra; and god of a river so called in Epirus. He contested for the possession of Dejanira, with Hercules, first under the shape of a serpent, and afterwards under that of an ox. During the struggle one of his horns was broken off and presented to the goddess of plenty.

ACHERON. A son of Ceres: transformed into a brackish stream in hell. It was across this river that the souls of the dead were first conveyed after dissolution.

ACHILLES. The renowned hero and demi-god: son of Peleus and Thetis. Chiron superintended his education; Phoenix taught him eloquence; Vulcan made his armour. Achilles was worshipped after death at Sigæum.

ACHLYS. The goddess of obscurity and darkness.

ACIDALIA. A title of Venus.

ACIDALUS, or ACIDALIA. A fountain of Bœotia, in which the Graces bathed.

ACIDANA. A surname of Venus.

ACIS. A Sicilian shepherd: son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. He was beloved by Galatea, and crushed under a rock hurled at him by the jealous Polyphemus. After

death he was changed into a stream rising on Ætna.

ACONTEUS. A celebrated hunter congealed into stone by the head of Medusa, on the occasion of the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

ACRÆA. A title of Venus, and also of Fortuna.

ACRATOS. An Athenian deity, presiding over pure and unadulterated wine ; or, as some assert, over drunkenness.

ADAD. The god of the sun among the Assyrians.

ADARGATIS. The god of the earth among the Assyrians.

ADDEPHAGIA. A goddess of the Sicilians.

ADEONA. A divinity presiding over the return of voyagers.

ADES. A surname of Pluto.

ADMETUS. A Thessalian king, whose flocks were tended by Apollo during that deity's banishment from heaven. Having received from the divine shepherd the privilege of immortality, on condition that another person laid down a life for his, that condition was voluntarily paid by his wife Alcesta.

ADONIS. A beautiful youth, beloved by Venus : he was son of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha. Being destroyed, while hunting, by the bite of a wild boar, he was wept for by the goddess of beauty, and changed by her into the flower called the anemone.

ADRAMALECH. An idol of the Assyrians, on whose altars children were burnt alive.

ADRASTEIA. A name of the goddess Nemesis.

ADREUS. A god presiding over ripened grain.

ÆA. A huntress changed into an island to escape from the pursuit of her lover the river Phasis.

ÆDON. A daughter of Pandarus, and wife to Zethus the twin-brother of Amphion: she was changed into a goldfinch.

ÆGINA. A daughter of Asopus, deceived by Jupiter, under the form of a flame of fire: the result of the intrigue being Æacus.

ÆGIR. The Neptune of the Scandinavians.

ÆGIS. The shield of Jupiter, covered with the skin of a goat (*Amalthæa*): this buckler was given to Pallas, who fixed upon it the head of Medusa, the glare of which froze all beholders into stone.

ÆGLE. One of the three Hesperides.

ÆLLO. One of the Harpies.

ÆLURUS. An Egyptian divinity adored under the form of a cat.

ÆOLUS. The god of the winds, and king of storms: son of Hippotas. He reigned over Æolia, and, for inventing sails and being a great astronomer, he was after death deified.

ÆOUS. One of the four horses of Apollo.

ÆPHCESTUS. A divine power visible only in the evening.

ÆSACUS. A son of Alexirhoe, by Priam : he pursued the beautiful nymph Hesperia, of whom he was enamoured—passing through the woods and plunging into the sea. She was changed into a singing-bird ; he, into a cormorant.

ÆSCULANUS. The god of copper money.

ÆSCULAPIUS. The god of medicine : son of Apollo, either by Larissa or Coronis. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, Machaon and Podalirius, and four daughters, the chief of whom was Hygeia. Æsculapius was destroyed by the thunders of Jupiter.

ÆTHALIDES. One of the sons of Mercury.

ÆTHON. One of the four horses of Apollo.

ÆTNÆUS. A title of Vulcan.

AFRICUS. The wind blowing from the south-west with melancholy sounds.

AFRITES. Genii, or gigantic phantoms among the Persians and Arabians : supposed to be obedient to certain talismans, rising at the signal of any mortal possessed of those talismans : they were similar, in some respects, to the Lamia or Medusa.

AGDISTIS. A monster, half male, half female, the offspring of Jupiter and the stone Agdus, from the fragments of which the world was repopled by Pyrrha and Deucalion.

AGELASTUS. A surname of Pluto.

AGENORA. The goddess of industry ; other-

wise called Agenoria, Agerona, Strenua, or Agissanta.

AGESILAUS. A name of Pluto.

AGLAIA. One of the three Graces, or Charities : she was sometimes called Pasiphae.

AGLAURUS. A daughter of either Cecrops or Erectheus, changed into a statue by Mercury.

AGLIBOLUS. The god of the sun, among the Palmyrenes.

AGNEIA. The embodied and deified virtue of chastity.

AGNI. The god of fire among the Hindoos.

AGNIPPE. A celebrated fountain.

AGNO. A fountain of mount Lyceus ; so called from one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. When stirred by a bough in the sacred festivities, a dense vapour arose from its current, and descended afterwards in a shower of water-drops.

AGONIUS. A Roman divinity who presided over every action : also a surname of Mercury.

AGROTERA. A title of Diana.

AHERMAN. An evil divinity among the Persians.

ALASTOR. A hunter ; son of Neleus and Chloris ; also the name of one of Pluto's horses.

ALCESTE, or ALCESTA. A daughter of Peleus : after having killed her father in hopes of his

being restored to adolescence by Medea, she married Admetus, and generously gave up her own life to save her husband from death either by disease or execution.

ALCIDES. A title of Hercules.

ALCITHOE. A Theban woman who, on ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, was transformed into a bat; the ivy and the vine being produced from her yarn and spindle: she was one of the Meneides.

ALCMENA. Daughter of Electryon, by Anaxo, and wife of Amphitryon.

ALCYONE. A daughter of Æolus: she was married to Ceyx, and, on finding her husband drowned, committed suicide by plunging into the sea: both were changed into halcyons or kingfishers.

ALCYONEUS. One of the giants killed by Hercules, and by some thought to be the father of Alcyone.

ALCYOPE. A favourite mistress of Neptune.

ALECTO. One of the three Furies or Eumenides.

ALECTRYONE. A youth whose inattention led to the exposure of Mars and Venus under the net of Vulcan; and who was, in consequence, transformed by the infuriated god of war into a cock.

ALETHEIA. Not a divinity of the ancient mythologists; but a poetical creation so designated by the author from—*Ἀλήθεια*, the Greek substantive signifying Truth.

ALIGENA. A title of Venus.

ALMUS. A surname of Jupiter.

ALPHEUS. The god of a river of Peloponnesus, who fell in love with and pursued the nymph Arethusa to Ortygia.

ALUMNUS. A name of Jupiter.

AMALTHÆA. A renowned sibyl of Cumæ, who brought the nine books of prophecy to the Roman king Tarquin: she was also called Hierophile and Demophile.

AMATHUSIA. A title of Venus.

AMAZONS. A warlike nation of women, living near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. Their expedition against Priam; the assistance they afforded him during the Trojan war; their invasion of Attica to punish Theseus for the rape of their queen Antiope, were among their most famous achievements. Of all their queens, the most celebrated were Hippolyte, Antiope, Lampeto, Marpesia, and Thalestris who made the renowned visit to the conqueror Alexander.

AMBROSIA. The food of the gods, tasting sweeter than honey, and smelling odorously.

AMELES. A river of hell, whose waters no vessel could contain, penetrating, as they did, through the most solid substances.

AMMON. A surname of Jupiter.

AMPHIARAUS. A demigod, worshipped at his oracular temple at Aropios or Oropios in

Attica. He was the son of Oicleus, or of Apollo, and Hypermnestra. By his wife Eriphyle, he had two sons, named Alcmaëon and Amphilochus. He was swallowed up by the earth in battle, during the war declared against Thebes by Adrastus.

AMPHION. A famous musician : son of Jupiter and Antiope. He invented music, and with the sound of his lyre built up the walls of Thebes.

AMPHITRITE. The spouse of Neptune, by whom she had Triton. She was the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and was sometimes called Salatia.

AMPHITRYON. A Theban prince : son of Alcæus and Hypponome ; and husband of Alcmena.

AMYMONE. One of the Danaides, metamorphosed into a fountain.

ANADYOMENE. A title of Venus.

ANAITIS. The goddess of prostitution in Armenia.

ANAXARETE. A girl of Salamis who was petrified for despising the addresses of her lover Iphis.

ANCYLE. A golden buckler which Numa declared to have dropt from heaven ; and with the preservation of which the destinies of the Roman empire were supposed to be connected. Eleven other golden shields, exactly resembling it, were manufactured, and the

custody of the whole twelve was confided to as many priests, termed *Saliens*.

ANDROMEDA. A daughter of *Cepheus* and *Cassiope* : boasting that she was fairer than *Juno* and the *Nereides*, she was chained by *Neptune* to a rock, and exposed there to be devoured by a sea monster. *Perseus*, enamoured of her beauty, effected her deliverance by freezing the monster into stone with the sight of *Medusa's* head. After her marriage with *Perseus*, *Andromeda* had by him many children, among whom were *Sthenelus*, *Ancæus*, and *Electryon*.

ANGERONA. A goddess of silence, like *Tacita*.

ANNA. A Roman goddess, more generally called *Perenna*.

ANTÆUS. A giant of *Libya* possessing enormous strength : son of *Terra* and *Neptune*. Having boasted that he would erect a temple with the skulls of his competitors in wrestling, he was encountered by *Hercules*. *Antæus* derived additional strength from his mother every time he touched the earth ; but *Hercules* lifted him into the air, and squeezed him to death in his grapple.

ANTEROS. The god of mutual love and tenderness ; he was the brother of *Cupid*, being the son of *Mars* and *Venus*.

ANTEVERTA. A goddess presiding over women in labour, like *Egeria*.

ANTHESPHORIA. A title of *Proserpine*.

- ANTHIA.** A name of Juno.
- ANTIAS.** A goddess of fortune, worshipped at Antium.
- ANTIGONE.** A daughter of Laomedon, and sister of Priam : she was changed into a stork by Juno, for comparing herself to the queen of Olympus.
- ANTIOPE.** A princess of Thebes, who became pregnant by Jupiter disguised as a satyr, and brought forth the twins Amphion and Zethus on mount Cytheron.
- AONIDES.** A title of the Muses.
- APATURIA.** One of the titles of Venus.
- APHRODITE.** The Grecian name of Venus, signifying her creation from the froth of the ocean.
- APIS.** A renowned god of the Egyptians : worshipped under the form of an ox, as a symbol of husbandry. He was thought to be the offspring of Jupiter and Niobe.
- APOLLO.** The god of light, music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and of all the fine arts : he was the son of Jupiter and Latona, being born in the floating island of Delos. He was the same as the Orus of the Egyptians. His name has been confounded by a multitude of writers with that of Phœbus. His love for Hyacinthus and Cyparissus ; his amours with Daphne, Issa, Chione, Bollina, Cyrene, Clymene, Leucothoe, Coronis, Aacallis, Calliope, and others ; his destruction

of the Cyclops ; his exile as a shepherd in Thessaly where he tended the flocks of Admetus ; his share with Neptune in building the walls of Troy ; his killing the serpent Python with arrows immediately after he had been brought forth by Latona ; his punishment of Midas ; his contest with Pan and Marsyas, with other famous incidents, have been celebrated by various poets of antiquity. Among the surnames of Apollo were those of Delius, Cynthius, Pæan, Clarius, Delphicus, Nomius, Lycius, Ismenius, Vulturius, and Smintheus. In his character as god of the sun, Sol or Phœbus, Apollo drove a chariot, drawn by the four horses of that luminary, Æous, Æthon, Phlegon, and Pyrætis.

APOSTROPHIA. A title of Venus.

APPIADES. The name bestowed collectively upon these five goddesses, Venus, Pallas, Vesta, Peace, and Concord.

AQUILO. The wind blowing from the north with great keenness and velocity.

ARACHNE. A daughter of Idmon : she competed with Minerva in embroidery, and, on being surpassed, hanged herself in desperation. Her divine rival transformed her, thereupon, into a spider.

ARCAS. A son of Jupiter and Callisto : he gave his name to the romantic country of Arcadia. Jupiter, enraged at a deception

practised on him by Lycaon, changed Arcas into a bear and translated him to the skies as a constellation.

ARDUINE. The goddess of hunting among the Gauls.

AREA. A title of Venus.

ARES. The name of Mars among the Greeks, signifying combat.

ARETHUSA. One of the Oceanides : she was a nymph of Elis and an attendant of Diana. Bathing one day in the Alpheus, the god of the river became enamoured of her, pursuing her over the mountains. In compliance with her demand, Diana changed her into a fountain, the waters of which were mingled with the stream of Alpheus ; and both descending through the earth together, rose again in the island of Ortygia near the Sicilian city Syracuse.

ARGE. A celebrated huntress metamorphosed into a stag by Apollo.

ARGENTINUS. A god presiding over silver money : son of Æsculapius.

ARGIVA. A surname of Juno.

ARGONAUTS. The designation of the ancient heroes who accompanied Jason on board the ship Argo, on the occasion of his memorable voyage to Colchis.

ARGUS. The son of Arestor and the husband of Ismene ; principally remarkable for his hundred eyes. Set by Juno to watch Io, the

eyes of Argus were lulled to sleep by the lyre of Mercury. Juno thereupon transferred the hundred eyes of Argus to the tail of the peacock.

ARGYRA. A nymph changed into a fountain whose waters caused lovers to forget the object of their affections.

ARIADNE. A daughter of Minos by Pasiphae : she fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clue, by which, after destroying the Minotaur, he was enabled to escape from the labyrinth. Although pregnant by her warlike lover, she was forsaken by Theseus at Nexos, and was afterwards beloved by Bacchus. From the god of vintage she received a crown of seven stars which on her death became a constellation.

ARICIA. A title of Diana.

ARISTÆUS. A demigod, presiding over bees and olives : son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene. He was nurtured by the Seasons, taught by Bacchus, and fed with nectar and ambrosia. By his wife Autonoe, daughter of Cadmus, he had a son called Actæon. Sometimes Aristæus was called Nomus and Agreus. The sea-god Proteus informed him how to replenish his apiaries.

ARMATA. One of the surnames of Venus.

AROPIOS. A famous temple and oracle in Attica, where Amphiaraus was worshipped.

RSINOE. The sister and wife of Ptolemy

Philadelphus ; after death adored under the name of Venus Zephyritis. She presided over loadstones.

ASCALAPHUS. A son of Acheron, either by Gorgyra or Orphne. Proserpine turned him into an owl in revenge for his having betrayed that, while wandering in the Elysian fields, she had eaten pomegranates.

ASTARTE. A goddess of Syria, identical with the Venus of the Greeks.

ASTERIA. A daughter of the Titan Ceus by Phœbe : she married Perses, by whom she had Hecate. Falling under the displeasure of Jupiter, she was transformed by him into a quail.

ASTRÆA. The goddess of Justice : daughter of Aurora by either Titan or Astræus. Ultimately she was transfigured into a constellation of the Zodiac named Virgo.

ASTRAPÆUS. A name of Jupiter.

ASTROLOGUS. A title of Hercules.

ASTYPALÆA. Mother of Ancæus by Neptune and daughter of Phœnix.

ATABYRUS. A surname of Jupiter.

ATALANTA. A daughter of Clymene, either by Jasius, Schœneus, or Menalion ; she was matchless in beauty and invincible in running. Many suitors competing with her in foot-races, fell victims to their temerity, being killed by her javelin. Hippomenes at last obtained her in marriage by dropping,

as decoys, three golden apples given to him by Venus. While Atalanta stopped successively to pick up the fruit, Hippomenes reached the goal : but the two lovers in the impatience of celebrating their nuptials entered a temple dedicated to Cybele, and, in consequence of their profanation of her sacred precincts, were transformed into lions by the infuriated goddess. Atalanta had a son called Parthenopæus either by Mars, Milanion, Meleager, or Hippomenes.

ATE. The goddess of all evil, particularly of revenge ; she was identical with the Discord of the Latins.

ATHENA. A surname of Minerva.

ATLANTIDES. The seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione or Æthra : their names are Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, Merope, Alcyone, and Celæno. Sometimes they were called the Hesperides after their father's garden ; sometimes the Vergiliæ or Pleiades—they having after death been placed in heaven as that constellation. Maia is the brightest star of the seven, Merope the dimmest, the latter having married a mortal named Sisyphus.

ATLAS. A Titan : son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was consequently brother to Epimetheus, Prometheus, and Menœtius. By some writers his

mother is called Asia ; and his wife is said to have been Pleione, by whom he had seven daughters, named the Atlantides. Perseus transformed Atlas into a gigantic mountain in Africa, by showing him the head of Medusa ; and Jupiter condemned him to bear the world on his shoulders.

ATROPOS. One of the three Fates, or *Parcæ* : her office was to cut the thread of life with her inexorable shears.

ATYS. A Phrygian shepherd beloved by Cybele. In consequence of an amour with the nymph Sangaris, he was either mutilated or changed into a pinetree by his patroness.

AURA. A refreshing breeze which Cephalus called upon to comfort him in the shade, and which the jealous Procris imagined to be some favourite mistress. The incident led to the catastrophe of their fortunes.

AUREA. A name of Fortuna.

AURORA. The goddess of morning. She was the daughter of Thia or Thea, either by Hyperion or by Pallas the son of Crius. Her husband was Astræus, by whom she had the winds and the stars. Her intrigue with Orion caused his destruction at Delos by the arrows of Diana. By Tithonus, Aurora had Memnon and *Æmathion* ; by Cephalus, she had Phaeton. Nox and Somnus fled before her chariot.

AUSTER. The wind blowing from the south, and producing distempers.

AUTOLYCUS. A cunning robber : son of Mercury and Chione. He was one of the Argonauts, and connived at an intrigue between his daughter Anticlea and Sisyphus.

AUTUMNUS. The god of the autumnal season.

AVERNUS. A lake near Baiæ in Campania, the water of which was putrescent. It was regarded by the ancients as the entrance to hell.

AVERRUNCUS. A Roman divinity presiding over actions, and somewhat resembling Agonius.

AVISTUPER. One of the titles of Priapus.

AZRAEL. The Angel of Death in Eastern mythology : his office was to conduct the souls of the departed to the place of their destination.

BACCHANTES. The priestesses of Bacchus, who were almost naked when assisting at the celebration of the orgies. They were otherwise termed the Menades and Thyades.

BACCHUS. The god of wine, of drinkers, and of festivity : son of Jupiter and Semele. He was addressed as Liber, Bimater, Bromius, Lyæus, Iacchus, Evan, Thyonæus, Psilas, and by various other surnames. His education was conducted by Ino, or by the

nymphs of Nysa, or by Philia, Coronis, and Clyda. Ariadne was his wife, by whom he had Ceraneus, Thoas, CEnopion, Tauropolis, and other children. He was likewise father of Hymen.

BAPTA. The goddess of shame, licentiousness, and debauchery, otherwise called Cotytto.

BARBATA. A surname of both Venus and Fortuna.

BARIS. The boat of the infernal ferryman, Charon.

BASSAREUS. A name of Bacchus.

BATTUS. A shepherd of Pylos, who was changed into a pumice stone, for disclosing to Apollo that Mercury had stolen the flocks of Admetus.

BAUCIS. A poor old woman who, with her husband Philemon, received Jupiter and Mercury into their cottage in Phrygia, showing the disguised Godheads hospitality which they had failed to receive elsewhere. After death, at an extreme age, the venerable couple were transformed into oak trees.

BELINA. A nymph immortalized for her purity in resisting the advances of Apollo.

BELLONA. The goddess of war : daughter of Ceto and Phorcys. She is said to have been the sister, or the daughter, or the wife of Mars. Her other names were Enyo, and Duelliona.

BELUS. A god of the Egyptians, thought to be identical with the sun or Osiris. His temple, originally the tower of Babel, was one of the most magnificent structures ever erected.

BENDIS. A surname of Diana.

BERECYNTHIA-MATER. One of the names of Cybele.

BERGION. A giant who, with his brother Albion, was destroyed by Jupiter as he attempted to cross the Rhone to oppose Hercules. Bergion and Albion were the sons of Neptune.

BERNICE. A daughter of Arsinoe by Philadelphus : married to her own brother Evergetes. Her beautiful hair was changed into a constellation.

BIA. The embodied and deified quality of Strength.

BICEPS. A surname of Janus.

BIFRONS. A name given to Janus, from his two faces, representing his knowledge of the past and future.

BISULTOR. A title of Mars.

BONA-DEA. A name by which Cybele and Fortuna were alike designated.

BONUS-DÆMON. A surname of Priapus.

BONUS-EVENTUS. A Roman deity adored by the peasants.

BOREAS. The north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains : son of Astræus

and Aurora. He loved Hyacinthus, and ravished Orithyia, by whom he had Zetes, Calais, Chione, and Cleopatra.

BRAHMA. The object of adoration among the Indians; being one of the Hindoo Trimurti.

BRANCHIADES. A surname of Apollo.

BREVIS. A title of Fortuna.

BRIAREUS. A renowned giant with fifty heads and one hundred hands: son of Coelus and Terra. Among men he was called Ægæon. According to some accounts, he was buried under Mount Ætna, when the giants were conquered by the gods.

BRIMO. A surname of Hecate.

BRIZO. The goddess of dreams.

BRONTES. A Cyclop, who fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

BROTHEUS. A son of Vulcan who committed suicide through fear of his deformity being ridiculed.

BUBASTIS. A name under which Diana was adored in Egypt, she having there transformed herself into a cat on the flight of the gods from Europe.

BUBONA. A sylvan goddess, invoked for the protection of oxen: she is supposed to have presided over the transformations of the Ceras, of Arge, and of Achelous.

BUDHA. An Asiatic divinity still worshipped by millions.

BUNEA. A title of Juno.

BUSIRIS. A cruel son of Neptune, either by Libya or Lysianassa. He was one of the tyrants destroyed by the demigod Hercules.

CABIRI. Certain deities, the offspring of Vulcan : they presided over metals, but their power chiefly extended to the protection of persons from storms and shipwrecks.

CABRUS. An insignificant god of the Phœlitiæ.

CACA. A surname of Cloacina.

CACUS. A famous robber and monster, the son of Vulcan and Medusa. He was strangled by Hercules.

CADUCEATOR. A surname of Mercury.

CADUCEUS. The golden rod or sceptre of Mercury, received by him from Apollo in exchange for his lyre : the two serpents on it were indicative of prudence, and the wings of diligence.

CÆCA. A surname of Fortuna.

CÆCULUS. A robber so called because of the smallness of his eyes : he was a son of Vulcan.

CALLIOPE. One of the nine Muses : she presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

CALLISTO. A daughter of Lycaon, and one of the attendants of Diana : she was seduced by Jupiter, and the fruit of her amour was Arcas. Changed into a bear by Juno,

Callisto was subsequently, together with her son Arcas, transfigured by Jupiter in the heavens as a constellation. Sometimes she is called Calisto and Helice.

CALPE. One of the pillars of Hercules ; the one situated on the Spanish coast, and now called Gibraltar.

CALUMNIA. The goddess of detraction.

CALUS. A surname of Perdix, who was also called Acalus.

CALYPSO. One of the Oceanides, a goddess of silence, and queen of the island of Ogygia. By Ulysses she had two sons, Nausithous and Nausinous.

CAMÆNA. A title of Carna.

CAMENÆ. A surname of the Muses.

CAMILLUS. One of the names of Mercury.

CAMULUS. A title of Mars among the Gallic races.

CANENS. A nymph, the wife of Picus : when her husband was metamorphosed into a woodpecker, she pined away and was changed into a voice.

CANES. A surname of the Furies of Eumenides.

CANEUS. A name of Jupiter.

CANOPUS. A surname of the Egyptian divinity Serapis, otherwise believed to be identical with Osiris ; from a temple erected to him at that spot, a little way from Alexandria.

CANUBIS. A deity with the head of a dog.

CARAYATIS. A name of Diana.

CARDA, CARDEA, or CARDUA. The names of a household goddess, identical with Carna or Cardinea.

CARDINEA. A surname of Carna.

CARMENTA, or CARMENTIS. A prophetess of Arcadia, and mother of Evander. Her real name was Nicostrata: during her lifetime she was revered as Carmentis; after her death she was worshipped as Themis.

CARNA. A goddess presiding over the entrails of animals, over houses, and over hinges. She was originally a nymph called Grane, who, on being defloured by Janus, received divine powers by way of compensation. Carna was sometimes called Cardinea.

CARPO. A daughter of Zephyrus, and one of the Seasons: she loved and was beloved by Calamus, the son of Mæander. Being drowned in the Mæander, she was transformed into all descriptions of fruit.

CASSIOPE, or CASSIOPEA. The wife of Cepheus, by whom she had Andromeda. Boasting that she was fairer than the Nereides, Neptune avenged the insult of those nymphs by sending a vast sea-monster to desolate Æthiopia. Andromeda was about to be devoured when she was saved by Perseus. Cassiope was changed into a

constellation of thirteen stars, called Cas-siope.

CASTALIA. A celebrated fountain on Parnas-sus, which has given rise to the expression Castalian, and has caused the Muses to be called Castalides.

CASTALIDES. A title of the Muses.

CASTOR. Twin brother of Pollux : they were sons of Jupiter and Leda. They were war-like princes, and always rode together.

CATHARI. Favourite deities of the Arca-dians.

CATIUS. A tutelary god to grown-up persons ; with a sway somewhat resembling that of Sancus.

CAUCASUS. A celebrated mountain between the Caspian and the Euxine ; the scene of the tremendous punishment of Prometheus.

CECROPS. The first king of Athens : also a surname of Vulcan.

CELENO. One of the three Harpies.

CELMUS. A man who nursed Jupiter ; and who, for declaring that the god was a mortal, was changed into a magnet-stone.

CENTAURI. A people of Thessaly, half horses, half men ; the offspring of Stibia and Apollo's son Centaurus. They were ignominiously defeated by the Lapithæ, led on by Theseus and Hercules.

CEPHALUS. A son of Diomede and Deioneus : married to Procris, and beloved by Aurora.

Cephalus accidentally killed his wife Procris with his dart when in the greenwoods.

CERAMBUS. A man who, at the time of the deluge, was changed into an insect like a beetle.

CERAS. A people of Cyprus changed into bulls.

CERAUNIUS. A surname of Jupiter.

CERBERUS. The triple-headed dog of Pluto : the offspring of Echidna and Typhon.

CERCOPES. Inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, who, on account of their dishonesty, were changed into monkeys.

CERES. The goddess of corn and harvests ; daughter of Saturn and Vesta. Her daughter, by Jupiter, was first called Pherephata, and afterwards Proserpine or Persephone. The rape of Proserpine by Pluto is the principal incident in the narrative of the career of Ceres, and the intense grief of the disconsolate mother gained her the title of Actheia. From her amour with Neptune came the horse Arion. Ceres was designated Demeter, Thesmophora, and sometimes even bread and corn metaphorically : she is supposed to be identical with Tellus, Cybele, Rhea, Bona Dea, and Berecynthia. Her principal festivities were at Eleusis, where she taught Triptolemus the science of agriculture.

CERUS. A god of Opportunity, allied in power with Fortuna. He was also called Serus.

CESTUS. The magical zone or girdle of the goddess Venus; which imparted, even to the most deformed, beauty, grace, and elegance, exciting the passion of love in the beholder.

CEYX. A son of Lucifer and husband of Alcyone : both he and his wife were changed into kingfishers : some say he was transformed into a seagull.

CHALAIPODA. A title of Vulcan.

CHANDRA. Otherwise called Soma ; was the Hindoo divinity of the moon.

CHARIS. A Grecian goddess, encompassed with graces, delights, and pleasures : she was the mistress of Vulcan.

CHARITES. The three Graces or Gratiae, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne : daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus. They were the perpetual attendants upon their mother, the goddess of Beauty, and walked in perfect nakedness.

CHARON. An infernal divinity who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx.

CHARYBDIS. An avaricious woman, who, for stealing the oxen of Hercules, was changed into a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily.

CHELONE. A nymph who, for not assisting at the nuptials of Jupiter, was changed into a tortoise.

CHIMÆRA. A renowned monster, sprung from

Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads ; that of a lion, a goat, and a dragon ; its mouths continually vomiting flames. Ultimately it was overcome by Bellerophon mounted on the horse Pegasus.

CHIONE. A daughter of Dædalion, beloved by Apollo and Mercury : her son by the former was Philammon, and by the latter was Autolycus. For vaunting of her beauty as superior to that of Juno, she was changed into a hawk.

CHIROMIS. One of the most cruel of the sons of Hercules.

CHIRON. One of the centaurs : son of Philyra and Saturn. He was killed unintentionally by his pupil Hercules, and metamorphosed into the constellation Sagittarius.

CHLOE. A surname of Ceres, having the same signification as another of her titles, Flava.

CHLORIS. The Grecian title of Flora, the goddess of flowers, espoused to Zephyrus.

CHRYSAORIUS. A name of Jupiter.

CHTHONIA. A surname of Ceres, from a temple erected to her at Hermione by Chthonia.

CHTHONIUS. A surname of Mercury.

CIMMERII. A gloomy country on the western coast of the Italian peninsula ; hence the word Cimmerian.

CIRCE. A famous magician : daughter of Sol and Perseis. She possessed the power of transforming her victims into swine.

- CITHÆRIDES.** A title of the Muses.
- CLARIUS.** A surname of Apollo.
- CLAUSINA.** A name of Venus.
- CLAUSIUS.** A surname of Janus.
- CLEMENTIA.** The deified virtue of Clemency.
- CLIO.** One of the nine Muses : she presided over history.
- CLOACINA.** A goddess presiding over the Cloacæ of Rome—enormous receptacles of ordure and rubbish.
- CLOTHO.** The youngest of the three Parcæ : she spun the thread of life, holding in her hand the distaff.
- CLUSIUS.** A title of Janus.
- CLYMENE.** A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys : she married Japetus, by whom she had four sons, Atlas, Prometheus, Menætius, and Epimetheus.
- CLYTEMNESTRA.** A daughter of Leda, born from the same egg with Castor. Leda having been pregnant simultaneously by Jupiter and Tyndarus. Clytemnestra, having an adulterous intrigue with Ægistha, murdered her husband Agamemnon ; and she in her turn was assassinated by her son Orestes, with the connivance of his sister Electra, and the assistance of his friend Pylades.
- CLYTIA.** A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys : she was beloved, and afterwards deserted, by Apollo. To punish her for a slight exhibi-

tion of jealousy on her part, in consequence of his new affection for Leucothoe, Apollo changed Clytia into the sun-flower, the blossom of which still turns towards the day-god in token of her constancy.

CLYTOPOLON. A surname of Pluto.

CLYTOTECHNES. A surname of Vulcan.

CÆLUS. An ancient deity: son of Terra, whom he afterwards married, having by her such renowned children as Saturn, Oceanus, and Hyperion. Altogether, his offspring numbered about forty-five, and were generally called the Titans. These conspired against him, led on by Saturn, who struck his father with a scythe. Out of the blood issuing from the wound sprang the giants, the nymphs, and the furies; and the fragments of flesh falling into the sea, created a foam from which emerged the goddess Venus.

COLLINA. A Roman goddess presiding over hills.

COMBE. A daughter of Asopus, who, to escape from her children then conspiring to murder her, was changed into a robin.

COMUS. The god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments.

CONCORDIA. The goddess of peace and concord among the Romans.

CONISALTUS. A god who was worshipped at Athens with the same ceremonies paid to Priapus at Lampsacus.

CONSENTES. The twelve great gods of antiquity, adored collectively under that title by the Romans : they were Jupiter, Neptune, Mars, Apollo, Mercury, Vulcan, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, and Venus.

CONSERVATOR. A surname of Jupiter.

CONSERVATRIX. A title of Fortuna.

CONSUS. A Roman divinity presiding over counsels.

COPIA. The goddess of plenty among the Romans.

CORE. A title of Proserpine.

CORONIS. One of the Hyades.

CORNUCOPIÆ. The horn of plenty borne by Fortuna.

CORUS. The wind blowing from the north-west, and driving before him the snow-clouds.

CORYBANTES. Priests of Cybele, who in their festivals behaved as if they were delirious. They were also called Curetes and Galli.

CORYPHAGENES. A title of Minerva.

COTYTTO. The goddess of all obscenities and debaucheries. Her priests were called Baptae. Many suppose her to be identical with Proserpine.

CRATEIS. The name of Scylla when transformed into the rocks confronting the whirlpool of Charybdis.

CROCUS. A beautiful youth enamoured of the nymph Smilax ; and who, when the latter was changed into a yew-tree, was

metamorphosed into a flower called after himself.

CROMLECH. A rude structure, consisting of a flat stone placed on two other perpendicular slabs, and generally found in the centre of the open temples of the Druids. Antiquarians are uncertain whether the cromlech was intended as the pedestal for some divinity, or the tomb of a warrior, or the altar for the Druidical sacrifices.

CRONUS. A title of Saturn ; rendering him identical in some measure with our embodied ideal of Time.

CUNIA. A tutelary goddess over new-born infants, like Levana, Nascio, and Illithyia.

CUPAVO. A son of Cyncus ; he was changed into a swan because of his tender lamentations over the death of Phaeton.

CUPID. The god of love : son of Mars and Venus ; brother of Anteros ; and husband of Psyche.

CURETES. A title of the Corybantes.

CUSTOS. A name of Jupiter.

CYANE. A Sicilian nymph, changed into a fountain by Pluto, for attempting to save Proserpine from her ravisher.

CYBELE. A goddess of Nature : daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. She was represented as far advanced in pregnancy, to denote the fecundity of the earth, and as having many breasts, to express the

nutriment yielded to all living creatures. She is the same as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Vesta, and other goddesses.

CYCLOPS. Giants, each with only one eye : they were supposed to be the sons of Cœlus and Terra. Polyphemus was their king ; and the most celebrated amongst them were Arges, Brontes, and Steropes. Living near Mount Ætna, they were the workmen of Vulcan, and the fabricators of the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Apollo destroyed them for having killed his son Æsculapius.

CYLLENIUS. A surname of Mercury.

CYLOPODES. A surname of Vulcan.

CYNOCEPHALI. A people of India with heads resembling those of dogs : a myth which seems to have originated contemporaneously with that of Canubis.

CYNOSURA. A nymph of Ida, who having nursed Jupiter, was transformed by him into the constellation Ursa Minor.

CYNTHIA. A surname of Diana, from Mount Cynthus, the place of her nativity.

CYNTHIUS. A surname of Apollo.

CYONUS. An invulnerable son of Neptune.

CYPARISSÆA. A surname of Minerva.

CYPARISSUS. A youth, son of Telephus, beloved by Apollo. Having accidentally killed a favourite stag of his patron-god, he pined away and was transformed into a cypress.

CYPRIA. A title of Venus.

CYTHEREA. A surname of Venus.

DÆMON BONUS. One of the favourite designations of Bacchus.

DÆMONS. Spirits of two kinds, either good or evil : they presided over the actions of mankind.

DAGON. The most celebrated of the gods of the Philistines : adored also by the Phœnicians, and by the Syrians under the title of Oannes.

DANAË. A daughter of Acrisius, confined by her father in a brazen tower. Jupiter visited her in the form of a golden rain ; and the offspring of the amour was Perseus.

DAPHNE. A daughter of the river Peneus, or of the Ladon, by the goddess Terra. Apollo becoming enamoured of her, she tried to escape his importunities, and was changed into a laurel.

DEA SYRIA. One of the titles of Venus.

DECIMA. A surname of the Fate Lachesis.

DEDALION. A son of Lucifer, and father of Chione : afflicted at the death of his daughter, he precipitated himself from the summit of Mount Parnassus, but was changed by Apollo into a falcon.

DEIMA. The embodied emotion of Fear, worshipped as a divinity.

DEINO. One of the three Grææ.

ENOTES. The passion of impetuosity or im-

pulsiveness; adored as a divine existence.

DEIOPEA. The most beautiful of the fourteen nymphs attendant upon Juno.

DEIPHOBÆ. A Sibyl of Cumæ, daughter of Glaucus: she was the most celebrated of all the Sibyls.

DEJANIRA. Daughter of Æneas, and wife of Hercules.

DELIA. A title of Diana.

DELIUS. A surname of Apollo and Mercury.

DELOS. A floating island, one of the Cyclades; famous as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. It was supposed that Asteria, after being changed into a quail, was metamorphosed into this island, originally called Ortygia.

DELPHI. The most famous oracle in the world, dedicated to Apollo.

DELPHICUS. A surname of Apollo.

DEMETER. The name of Ceres among the Greeks.

DEMOGORGON. A divinity, under whose name some of the ancients adored the spirit of Nature.

DEOIS. A title of Proserpine.

DERCETO, or DERCETIS. A Syrian sea-goddess, sometimes confused with Astarte, and sometimes called Atergatis. She bears some resemblance to the fabulous creatures termed mermaids.

DEUCALION. A son of Prometheus, and husband of Pyrrha. After the deluge, he and his wife repopled the earth by flinging over their heads stones, which were transformed into men and women—the women from the stones thrown by Pyrrha; the men from those thrown by her husband.

DEVERRA. A goddess of breeding-women, of new-born children, and of sweepings done for purification: her power being somewhat akin to that of Lucina or Egeria.

DEVOTION. One of the virtues.

DIA. A mistress of Jupiter, first deceived by him under the form of a stallion.

DIANA. The goddess of hunting: daughter of Jupiter and Latona—born at the same birth as Apollo. Although devoted to celibacy, and regarded as the patroness of chastity, she had amours with Pan, Orion, and Endymion. She was thought by many to be identical with the moon, with Hecate, and with Proserpine. Some also consider her to be the same as the Isis of the Egyptians. Among her more memorable titles, are the names of Triformis, Trivia, Lucina, Ilithyia, Delia, Cynthia, Aricia, Orthia, Agrotera, Taurica, and Juno Pronuba.

DICE. One of the three Hours, or the Season of Summer.

DIDYMÆUS. A title of Apollo.

DIES. A surname of Jupiter.

- DIESPITER.** One of the titles of Jupiter.
- DINDYME, or DINDYMENE.** Titles of Cybele.
- DIOMEDE.** A son of Mars and Cyrene; who, as king of Thrace, fed his mares upon human flesh. Hercules destroyed these monsters, previously giving Diomede to be devoured by his own horses.
- DIONE.** A daughter of Nereus and Doris; according to some writers, the mother of Venus by Jupiter.
- DIONYSIUS.** A surname of Bacchus.
- DIOSCURI.** A title given conjunctively to the brothers Castor and Pollux, signifying, briefly, the sons of Jupiter.
- DIRÆ.** A name of the three Furies, who were called Eumenides in hell, Harpies on earth, and Diræ in heaven.
- DIS.** A surname of Pluto.
- DISCORDIA.** A malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and supposed to be the cause of all earthly dissensions.
- DITHYRAMBUS.** A surname of Bacchus.
- DIVES.** Certain Genii celebrated in Eastern mythology.
- DIVI.** A title given to the domestic gods, such as the Lares and Penates, and also to those men who after death were deified by apotheosis.
- DOMIDUCA.** A designation given to Juno.
- DOMIDUCUS.** A god who presided over marriage.

DOMINA. A name of Proserpine.

DOMITIUS. A nuptial god, similar to Domiducus.

DORIS. A sea-goddess, daughter of Tethys and Oceanus: she was married to her brother Nereus, by whom she had fifty daughters called Nereides.

DRYADS. Nymphs presiding over the woods and forests.

DRYOPE. A virgin of Œchalia, whom Andræmon married after she had been defloured by Apollo: she was transformed into a lotus.

EBLIS. An evil dæmon of the Persians and Arabians.

ECHIDNA. A monster sprung from Chrysaor and Callirrhœ: half woman, half serpent. By Hercules she had Agathyrsus, Gelonus, and Scytha: she was mother also of Typhon, Orthos, Cerberus, and the Hydra.

ECHO. A daughter of Air and Tellus; one of the fourteen attendants of Juno; and the confidante of the amours of Jupiter. From her loquacity she was punished with the deprivation of the powers of speech, being only enabled to repeat questions. After her transformation into a voice she became enamoured of Narcissus.

EDUCA. A goddess presiding over new-born infants, like Lucina.

EDUCA, EDULIA, EDUSA, or EDULICA. A deity who presided over the food eaten by children, as that which was drunk by infants was presided over by Pota, Potica, or Potina.

EGERIA. A goddess presiding over pregnancy; she was a nymph married to Numa, after his death changed into a fountain, and then worshipped as a divinity thought by some to be identical with Lucina.

EJAER. A famous monster among the Arabians.

ELARA. A mistress of Jupiter, by whom she became the mother of Tiphys.

ELECTRA. One of the Oceanides, and wife of Atlas: as a mistress of Jupiter, she became mother of Dardanus. Electra, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, was changed into a constellation.

ELEOS. The deified sentiment of Mercy.

ELEUS. A surname of Bacchus.

ELEUSIS. A place in Attica, celebrated as the scene of the most remarkable of the religious festivities of the Grecians; ceremonies performed in honour of Ceres, and known as the Eleusinian mysteries.

ELEUTHEREUS. A title of Bacchus.

ELOIDES. A name of the nymphs of Bacchus.

ELPIS. The deified emotion of Hope.

ELYSIUM, or ELYSII CAMPI. Otherwise called the Elysian Fields, a place or island in the

infernal regions, where lived the souls of the departed virtuous.

EMPUSÆ. A title of the Gorgons.

ENCELADUS. A son of Titan and Terra, the most formidable of all the giants who rebelled against Jupiter. By some he is confounded with Typhon, as having been struck with thunder and overwhelmed under Mount Ætna : the flames of the volcano proceeding from his breath, and his movements causing the earthquakes which shook Sicily to its foundations.

ENDYMION. A shepherd, son of Æthlius and Calyce : he married Chromia, by whom he had three sons, Pæon, Epeus, and Æolus, and a daughter called Eurydice. Diana seeing him sleeping naked on Mount Latmos became enamoured of him, and descended from heaven nightly to enjoy his companionship.

ENIALIUS. A surname of Mars.

ENYALUS. A title of Mars among the Sabines.

ENYO. One of the three Grææ.

EOS. The Greek name of Aurora.

EPIDOTÆ. Deities presiding over the birth of children ; they were invoked by all persons haunted by the ghosts of the departed.

EPIMETHEUS. A son of Japetus and Clymene ; married to Pandora, by whom he had Epimetheus, the wife of Deucalion. For open-

ing the box of Pandora, Epimetheus was changed into a monkey and banished to Pithecusa.

EPISTROPHIA. A name of Venus.

ERATO. One of the nine Muses : she presided over lyric, tender, and erotic poetry. Among the Romans she was invoked particularly in the month dedicated to love, April.

EREBUS. The name of hell amongst the ancients, or at least that part of hell through which virtuous souls passed into the Elysian Fields. Erebus is also the title of a deity of hell, son of Chaos and Darkness and married to Night.

ERGANE. A spring whose waters inebriated ; also a surname of Minerva.

ERIGONE. A daughter of Icarius: who, on committing suicide, was changed into the constellation called Virgo.

ERINNYES. Another name of the Furies or Eumenides.

ERIS. The Greek name of Discordia.

EROS. The Greek name of Cupid.

ERYCINA. A title of Venus.

ERYTHEIA. One of the three Hesperides.

ETAIRA. A title of Venus.

ETHALION. One of the Tyrrhene sailors, who, for carrying away Bacchus, were changed into dolphins.

EUDORA. One of the five Hyades.

EUMENIDES. The title of the three Furies, Megara, Tisiphone, and Alecto : they sprang from the blood shed from Coelus when wounded by his son Saturn.

EUNOMIA. One of the three Hours ; also regarded as the type of the earliest of the Seasons.

EUPHROSYNE. One of the three Graces.

EUPLOEIA. A title of Venus.

EUROPA. A daughter of Agenor and Telephassa : seduced by Jupiter in the form of a bull, when she was gathering flowers in the meadows of Phœnicia. Carried off to Crete by the father of the gods, she there bore to him Sarpedon, Minos, and Rhadamanthus, and afterwards married Asterius.

EURUS. The wind blowing from the east : called also by the Latins Vulturus.

EURYALE. One of the three Gorgons.

EURYDICE. The wife of the poet-musician Orpheus. She died from the sting of a serpent at the moment when she was about to be violated by Aristæus. Orpheus charming Pluto and the rest of the powers of hell with the melody of his lyre, conducted his spouse towards the portal of the infernal regions, but looking back, she was for ever snatched from his embraces.

EURYMONE. One of the infernal divinities ; possibly a surname of Eurynomus.

VOUME. A mistress of Jupiter, by whom

- she had a son called Asopus. Eurynome, one of the Oceanides, was said by some to be the mother of the Graces.
- EURYNOMUS. One of the infernal divinities.
- EUTERPE. One of the nine Muses : she presided over music.
- EVAN. A surname of Bacchus.
- EVENTUS. Or rather Bonus Eventus : a name under which some of the ancients worshipped Good-fortune as a divinity.
- EVIPPE. Another name for Hera.
- EXOPOLIS. A surname of Venus.
- FABULA. The goddess of lies : the divine antithesis of the goddess Veritas.
- FABULINUS. A god of infants, kindred in power to Lucina and Ilithyia.
- FAMA. The goddess of renown, or earthly immortality ; she was sometimes called Marica.
- FASCINUM. A surname of Priapus.
- FATES. The three sisters presiding over the life and death of mankind, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos ; called among the Greeks the *Parcæ*.
- FATUA. A surname of Fauna or Marica.
- FAUNA. A Roman goddess ; daughter of Picus, and married to Faunus. She was originally called Marica ; and is supposed to be identical with Bona Mater or Cybele.
- FAUNS. Deities of the country, half goats,

half human. They were worshipped by the Romans, and among the Greeks were called Satyrs.

FAUNUS. A son of Picus, and husband of his sister Fauna : they were attended always by troops of fauns or satyrs.

FAUSTITAS. A Roman goddess, supposed to preside over cattle.

FEBRUA. A Roman goddess presiding over purifications.

FEBRUUS. A surname of Pluto.

FELICITAS. The goddess of happiness, similar in some respects to Fortuna.

FERCULUS. A household divinity, whose influence was like that of the Lares and Penates.

FERETRIUS. A title of Jupiter.

FERONIA. A Roman goddess presiding over woods and groves.

FESSIONIA. A minor deity, presiding over wearied persons, as youthful people were presided over by Juventas.

FIDES. The Roman goddess of faith and honesty.

FIDIUS. A god of treaties ; among the subordinate agents of whose dominion was the magical fountain of Acadina.

FIDIUS DEUS. A title of Sancus.

FLORA. The goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans ; by the Greeks she was named Chloris. Her husband was Zephyrus.

- FLORIDA.** One of the titles of Juno.
- FLUONIA.** A surname of Juno.
- FLUVIALES.** Another name for the Potamides.
- FOHI**—otherwise called Fohe, Fo, Foh, and Foë. Names under which Buddha is worshipped in China.
- FORNAX.** A Roman goddess presiding over the baking of breadstuffs.
- FORTITUDE.** One of the Virtues.
- FORTUNA.** The goddess of Fortune ; a powerful divinity, the daughter of Oceanus. She was thought by some to be the same as the Parcæ. Among other titles she received those of Acrea, Pherepolis, and Prænestine.
- FREYA.** A ghastly idol of the Scandinavians, to whom human victims were offered in sacrifice : Freya, notwithstanding her sanguinary character, was regarded by her worshippers as the goddess of beauty, love, and voluptuousness.
- FURIES.** The three daughters of Cœlus, otherwise called the Eumenides, their names being Alecto, Megara, and Tisiphone.
- FURINA.** A Roman goddess presiding over robbers : thought by some to be identical with the Furies.
- GAIETY.** One of the Virtues.
- GALANTHIS.** A servant maid of Alcmena. For conquering the power of Lucina with her simple woman's sagacity, when that god-

dess was aiding the jealous Juno to prolong the travail of Alcmena, then big with Hercules, Galanthis was transformed into a weazel.

GALATEA. A sea-nymph, daughter of Doris and Nereus, beloved by the shepherd Acis, and the Cyclops Polyphemus. When the former lover was crushed under a rock hurled at him by his jealous rival, Galatea, disconsolate at the loss of her beloved, was changed into a fountain.

GALLUS. Another name of Alectryone.

GANESA. The Hindoo god of Wisdom.

GANYMEDE. The cup-bearer of Jupiter : chosen for his beauty to be the successor of Hebe in that capacity. While hunting or tending the flocks on Mount Ida, he was carried to heaven by Jove's eagle. Ganymede was born in Phrygia, being the son either of Tros or Dardanus.

GARAMANTIS. A beautiful mistress of Jupiter, to whom she bore Jarbas, Phileus, and Pilumpus.

GELASINUS. A god of mirth and smiles, resembling Momus.

GENII. Spirits or dæmons, one of which was supposed to preside over the life and death of every man. The belief in their existence is something analogous to that of the guardian angels in Christianity.

GIUS. A name of Priapus.

GERYON. A celebrated monster with three heads and three bodies ; born from the union of Chrysaor and Callirrhoë. Living in the island of Gades, it was destroyed by Hercules together with its flocks and its two-headed dogs named Orthos and Eurythion.

GHOULS. Otherwise called Gouls or Ghuls : they were monsters, among the Persians, supposed to infest cemeteries and to feed upon the bodies of the dead there entombed.

GIAN BEN GIAN. The chief of the Arabian Genii.

GINN. The Persian title of gigantic spirits, rising from the earth in obedience to the summons of a magician, or in answer to the beck of a talisman.

GLAUCOPIS. A surname of Minerva.

GLAUCUS. A fisherman of Anthedon, who was transformed into a sea-god on eating a certain kind of grass or herbage. He was the son of Nais either by Polybius or Neptune.

GNOSIS. A title of Ariadne.

GORGONS. Three horrible sisters, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa ; daughters of Ceto and Phorcus. In several respects they appear to have resembled the Grææ. Medusa was the only one of the three sisters who was not immortal. Those who beheld their countenances were frozen into statues ; hence the Gorgons were only conquered by Perseus' carrying before him a shield

polished like a looking-glass, whereby they themselves were turned into stone by their own reflexion. From the blood which fell from the head of Medusa as Perseus fled through the air towards Ethiopia, sprang the serpents still infesting the deserts of Libya ; from those blood drops also arose the horse Pegasus, and Chrysaor with his golden glaive. Medusa's head was subsequently fixed upon the Ægis of Minerva.

GORGOPHORUS. A surname of Pallas.

GRACES. The three daughters of Venus, either by Bacchus or by Jupiter : they were the continual attendants on their mother the goddess of beauty, and accompanied her in perfect chastity although in complete nakedness. Their names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

GRADIVUS. A title of Mars.

GRÆÆ. Three hideous sisters : the offspring of Ceto and Phorcus. They grew aged immediately after birth, and had but a single tooth and a single eye between them, each using them in turn, according as they were wanted. Their names were Pephredo, Enyo, and Deino, and in appearance they resembled the weird hags who greeted the murderer of Duncan.

GRATIÆ. The Latin title of the Graces.

GRYPHONS. Fabulous monsters dreaded by the ancient mythologists.

GYGES. A monster born of *Coelus* and *Terra* : he was represented as having a hundred hands. For joining with his brother-giants in their war against the gods he was subsequently punished in *Tartarus*.

HADES. A title of *Pluto* : also the infernal regions.

HAH-NO-GAH-ATE-GEH. An evil god among the Red Indians of America.

HAH-WEN-NE-YO. A benignant god among the Red Indians of America.

HAMADRYADS. Sylvan nymphs presiding over trees with which they lived and expired.

HARPIES. Three winged monsters called *Aëlo*, *Ocypete*, and *Celeno* ; daughters of *Terra* and *Neptune*. They each had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and toes and fingers armed with sharp talons. Their smell was infectious, and their touch pollution.

HARPOCRATES. The god of silence ; supposed to be the same as *Orus* among the Egyptians.

HARPYIÆ. The classic name of the Harpies.

HARUSPICES. Soothsayers at Rome who prophesied from the entrails of all beasts that were sacrificed, having derived their marvellous knowledge from the clod-born Tages.

HEALTH. One of the Virtues.

HEBE. A goddess of eternal youth, who acted as cupbearer to the deities of Olympus until dismissed for an accidental fall while pouring nectar for the divinities. Among other duties, she had to prepare Juno's chariot and harness her peacocks. She was the daughter of that goddess, who conceived her after eating lettuces. Having married Hercules, Hebe bore to him Alexiares and Anicetus.

HECABUS. A title of Jupiter.

HECATE. An infernal goddess presiding over magic and enchantments; daughter of Perseus and Asteria. She is the same as Diana and Proserpine, being called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in Tartarus.

HELENA. The most beautiful woman of her age; offspring of Leda after her amour with Jupiter—Helena being born from the same egg with Pollux. She was the cause of the war of the Greeks against Troy, having been carried away from her husband Menelaus, by Paris the son of Priam and Hecuba. On the death of her paramour she married his brother Deiphobus. After his destruction and the decease of her husband Menelaus, she was strangled by order of Polyxo while bathing in a river at Rhodes.

HELIADES. Daughters of Sol and Clymene; numbering either three or five. Disconsolate at the death of their brother Phaëton,

they were transformed into poplars, their tears being changed into drops of precious amber.

HELICON. A mountain of Bœotia sacred to the Muses.

HELIOS. The name of the sun among the Greeks.

HEPHÆSTOS. A surname of Vulcan.

HERA. A daughter of Ceres and Neptune : she was transformed into a mare. Hera is also a surname of Juno.

HERCULES. A celebrated hero and demigod : son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Among his other feats, he destroyed the two snakes sent by Juno to kill him in his cradle ; strangled the lion of Mount Cithæron ; and effected the twelve labours enjoined him by Eurystheus. These he accomplished, clad in the armour and helmet of Minerva, with the sword of Mercury, the horse of Neptune, the shield of Jupiter, the bow and arrows of Apollo, and the cuirass, buskins, and brazen club given to him by Vulcan. These famous labours were : 1. killing the lion of Nemea ; 2. destroying the Lernean hydra ; 3. catching the stag with golden horns for Eurystheus ; 4. capturing the wild boar of Erymanthus ; 5. cleansing the stables of Augeas ; 6. killing the carnivorous birds of lake Stympthalis ; 7. seizing the wild bull of Crete ; 8. conquering the mares that fed

upon human flesh and which belonged to Diomede; 9. obtaining the girdle of Hippolyte the queen of the Amazons; 10. destroying the monster Geryon in Gades; 11. plucking the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides; 12. bringing upon earth the three-headed dog of hell, Cerberus. He performed also divers other prodigies, being ultimately united to Omphale. After her death, he married Dejanira. When translated to heaven and deified, he espoused Hebe; his destruction having been compassed by the fatal tunic of Nessus presented to him by Dejanira.

HERMAPHRODITUS. A son of Venus and Mercury; educated on Mount Ida by the Naidés. Bathing one day in a fountain of Caria, the nymph of the stream, named Salmacis, became enamoured of him, and on embracing him they were blent together in body. Hence those who afterwards bathed in the fountain of Salmacis became effeminate.

HERMES. A title of Mercury.

HERMIONE. A daughter of Mars and Venus. Married to Cadmus, she and her husband were changed into serpents. Hence she is regarded as a Lamia.

HERO. A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos. Stolen interviews were only obtained by the

lovers through Leander swimming at night across the Hellespont. His dead body having, however, been washed ashore one morning, Hero, in the anguish of her despair, precipitated herself into the channel and perished.

HEROPHILA. The Erythræan Sibyl.

HERPE. The magic sword or glaive of Mercury.

HERSE. A daughter of Cecrops, and mother of Cephalus by Mercury. Her sister Aglauros, for discovering their amour, was stricken by Mercury's caduceus and changed into stone, like Niobe.

HERTHA, or HERTA. A goddess among the Germans, supposed to be identical with Terra.

HESPERIDES. Three celebrated nymphs named Ægle, Erytheia, and Hestia; daughters of Hesperus. They were placed in a garden of Africa to preserve the golden apples given by Juno to Jupiter, the garden itself being guarded by a dreadful and unsleeping dragon. In performance of one of his labours three of these apples were obtained by Hercules.

HESPERUS. The name of the planet Venus when it appeared after the setting of the sun; when it preceded the rising of the sun it was called Phosphorus, or Lucifer. Also a son of Japetus, brother of Atlas, father of

Hesperis, and grandfather, through her, of the Atlantides and Hesperides.

HESTIA. One of the three Hesperides : also a surname of Vesta.

HESUS. The god of war among the Gauls : identical with Mars.

HIPPE. A daughter of the centaur Chiron ; she was changed into a mare, like Hera.

HIPPOCAMPI. The horses of Neptune.

HIPPOCRENE. A fountain of Bœotia, flowing from Mount Helicon : it rose from the ground on the spot struck by the hoofs of Pegasus.

HIPPOGRYPH. A celebrated monster with brazen scales and wings, shaped like a dragon.

HIPPOMENES. A son of Macareus and Me-
rope ; together with his wife Atalanta, he
was changed into a lion, for having, with her,
desecrated the temple of Cybele.

HIPPONA. A goddess presiding over horses.

HISTORIA. The goddess of history : she may
be regarded as identical with the historic
muse Clio.

HONESTY. One of the Virtues.

HONOUR. One of the Virtues.

HORA. A goddess at Rome, presiding over
beauty. By some she is thought to be the
same as Hersilia, the wife of Romulus.

HORÆ. The Latin title of the Hours.

ORTENSIS. A surname of Venus.

HORUS. A name by which Orus was sometimes designated among the Egyptians.

HOSTILINA. A goddess of corn: one of the minor divinities subordinate to Ceres.

HOURS. Three sisters named Eunomia, Dice, and Irene; daughters of Themis and Jupiter. They opened the gates of heaven before Aurora, and attended Venus as the Seasons, Eunomia presiding over spring, Dice over summer, and Irene over winter.

HYACINTHUS. A beautiful youth, son of Amyclas and Diomede; beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. When Apollo was once playing quoits the jealous Zephyrus blew the quoit against the head of Hyacinthus, who was thereby killed, his blood being changed into the flower bearing his name, and his body being transformed into a constellation.

HYADES. Five daughters of Atlas; their names being Phaola, Ambrosia, Eudora, Coronis, and Polyxo. Being disconsolate on the death of their brother Hyas, they were changed into a constellation.

HYDRA. A celebrated monster with a hundred heads, infesting the neighbourhood of lake Lerna, in Peloponnesus: it was the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. Hercules effected its destruction with the aid of Iolaus, who applied a burning iron to the wounds as each head was lopped off. The crab sent by Juno to interrupt Hercules in

his achievement was also killed by him, and subsequently changed into the constellation Cancer.

HYGEIA. The goddess of health ; daughter of Æsculapius.

HYLAS. A son of Theodamas and Menodice ; carried away on the ship Argo, to Colchis, by Hercules. Going to fetch water from a river on the Asiatic coast, the nymphs of the stream became enamoured of his beauty, and bore him away, to the sorrow of Hercules, and the dismay of the Argonauts.

HYLLUS. A son of Dejanira and Hercules.

HYMEN. The god of marriage : son of Venus and Bacchus.

HYPERION. A son of Cœlus and Terra ; married to Thea, by whom he had the Sun, the Moon, and Aurora. Hyperion is frequently mistaken for the Day-god.

IACCHUS. A surname of Bacchus.

ICARIUS. An Athenian who had a daughter called Erigone, and a dog named Mæra. He himself was changed into the star Bootes, his daughter into the constellation Virgo, and his dog into the star Canis.

ICARUS. A son of Dædalus ; who, together with his father, fled with artificial wings from Crete ; but, soaring too high, the wax which cemented the feathers melted, and he

was precipitated into that part of the Mediterranean called after himself.

IDA. A celebrated mountain near Troy, frequently visited by the gods during the siege of that city: it was the scene of Paris's award of the golden apple, the prize of beauty, to Venus.

IDÆA MATER. A surname of Cybele.

IDÆUS. A title of Jupiter.

IDALIA. A name of Venus.

IDOTHEA. A nurse of Jupiter.

ILIAS. A surname of Minerva.

ILITHIA. A goddess of parturition; called also Ilythia.

ILYTHIA. A goddess presiding over the travail of women: she was the daughter of Juno and Jupiter, and was sometimes called Juno Lucina.

IMPERATOR. A name of Jupiter.

IMPUDENTIA. The goddess of immodesty or shamelessness.

INACHIS. A title of Io, or Isis, who are thought to be identical.

INCUBUS. A surname of Pan.

INDIGETES. The collective title of the demigods.

INDRA. The Jupiter of Hindoo mythology.

INNUS. A title of Pan.

INO. The nurse of Bacchus: daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia; wife of Athamas; and mother of Helle, Phryxus, Learchus, and

- Melicerta, who was afterwards changed into the sea-god Palemon. Ino was made a marine deity by Neptune, and was worshipped as such under the name of Leucothoe.
- INTERCIDONA. A goddess of pregnancy, like Lucina.
- INTERDUCA. A surname of Juno.
- IO. A beautiful daughter of Inachus; who was transformed by Juno into a heifer, in revenge for her amour with Jupiter.
- IPHICLUS. The twin brother of Hercules.
- IPHIGENIA. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; who, when about to be sacrificed to Diana, was changed by that goddess into a white hart, and carried to Tauris.
- IRENE. One of the Hours or Seasons: she presided over Winter.
- IRIS. The messenger of Juno and the rest of the divinities: she was the same as the rainbow, and was the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, one of the Oceanides.
- ISIS. A celebrated divinity among the Egyptians. She was the spouse of Osiris.
- ITYS. The son of Tereus and Procne. When Tereus was transformed into an owl, and Procne into a swallow, Itys was metamorphosed into a pheasant.
- IXION. A son of Phlegyas and husband of Dia: for having boasted that he had seduced Juno, he was bound by Mercury, according to the order of Jupiter, to a wheel in hell,

which is in a state of perpetual revolution.

JANITOR. A title of Janus.

JANUS. Commonly called Bifrons ; the first king of Italy : son of Creusa and Apollo. His head was represented with two faces, and his temples were open during war and closed during peace.

JAPETUS. A son of Cœlus, or Titan, by Terra : married either to Asia or Clymene, by whom he had Atlas, Menœtius, Prometheus, and Epimetheus. He was regarded as the father of all mankind : and his sons were collectively designated Japetionides.

JASON. A son of Æson and Alcimedæ ; who, with the assistance of Medea, bore off the golden fleece from Colchis.

JOVE. A title of Jupiter.

JUCA. A surname of Juno.

JUGGERNAUT. A sanguinary idol of the Hindoos.

JUNO. The supreme goddess, or queen of Olympus : sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the daughter of Ops and Saturn. Juno was deceived by Jupiter under the form of a cuckoo, and afterwards espoused him with extraordinary solemnities. Her husband's incontinence, however, soon rendered her jealous and implacable. Her cruelties to Ino, Athamas, Semele, Alcmena, as well as

to Hercules and his descendants, have been celebrated in classic literature. The Trojan war was produced by her hatred towards Paris for awarding the golden apple to Venus. She was the queen of the heavens, the protectress of chastity and cleanliness, presided over marriage and child-birth, was the goddess of all power and empire, and the patroness of riches. Among the most memorable of her children were Mars, Hebe, Ilithyia, and Vulcan.

JUNO INFERNÆ. A title of Proserpine.

JUNONES. The protecting genii of women among the Romans.

JUNONIUS. A surname of Janus.

JUPITER. The mightiest of all the gods of the ancients: son of Ops and Saturn. Having been nurtured and educated by the Corybantes, he conquered the Titans, expelled his father from heaven for conspiring to effect his destruction, and in the end destroyed the race of giants warring against Olympus. Acquiring the supreme rule of all things, he gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto, reserving to himself the dominion of the heavens. Freed from all peril, he abandoned himself to pleasure: marrying successively Metis, Eurynome, Themis, Ceres, Mnemosyne, Latona, and Juno. To gratify his passions he became a Proteus; deceiv-

ing, among others, Danaë, Antiope, Leda, Europa, Ægina, Alcmena, Callisto, Niobe, Laodamia, Dia, Pyrrha, Electra, Protogenia, Maia, Semele, Ora, Thymbris, Elara, Io, Dione, Proserpine, Phthia, and Garamantis. As Vulcan was born from Juno without a father, Minerva was born from the sole parentage of Jupiter. The children of this, the father of the Gods, were numerous, his titles almost countless, and his principal oracles at Ammon and Dodona.

JUPITER SECUNDUS. A title of Neptune.

JUPITER TERTIUS, or INFERNUS, or STYGIUS. Several surnames of Pluto.

JUSTICE. One of the Virtues.

JUTURNA. A fountain near the Numicus, the waters of which cured diseases. It was called after a sister of Turnus, ravished by Jupiter.

JUVENTAS. The goddess of youth and vigour among the Romans: she was the same as the Hebe of the Greeks. Sometimes also called Juventa and Juventus.

KAMA. The Hindoo god of love, being the son of Lakshmi and Vishnu.

KERES. The evil dæmons of Death, diabolical hags, otherwise called Mortes.

KRATOS. The deified faculty of strength.

LABOBIUS. A divinity whose influence was sanative.

LACHESIS. One of the three Fates or *Parcæ*: she spun the thread of human existence.

LACINIA. A title of Juno.

LACTUCINA. A goddess of corn, subordinate to Ceres.

LACTURA. Another name for Lactucina.

LÆSTRYGONIANS. A gigantic race of Sicilians, who were cannibals.

LAKSHMI. The Hindoo goddess of beauty; the spouse of Vishnu, and, by him, the mother of Kama.

LAMIA. An evil power, which at times had the form of a serpent, and at others that of a beautiful woman.

LAMIÆ. A title of the Gorgons.

LAMPETIA. A daughter of Neæra and Apollo: she, together with her sister Phaëtusa, was appointed to guard the flocks of her divine father in Sicily. Some of the oxen intrusted to her charge having been stolen by the companions of Ulysses, the crime met with a severe retribution. Lampetia was also one of the Heliades.

LAODAMIA. A daughter of Achemone and Bellerophon: she was the mother of Sarpedon by Jupiter; and was ultimately killed by the arrows of Diana.

LAPIDEUS. A surname of Jupiter.

LAPIS. A title of Jupiter.

LAPITHS. Commonly called the *Lapithæ*, were the children of *Phorbas* and *Periphas*, who were themselves the offspring of *Orsinome* and *Lapithus*—*Lapithus* being the son of *Stilbe* and *Apollo*. Among the most celebrated of the *Lapithæ* were *Theseus*, *Dryas*, *Hopleus*, *Mopsus*, *Phalerus*, *Exadius*, *Prolochus*, *Titaresius*, and *Pirithous*. On the occasion of the celebration of the nuptials of the last-mentioned, the Centaurs were invited to the banquet, when an insult having been offered by one of the Centaurs to *Hippodamia*, the bride of *Pirithous*, a battle ensued, in which the Centaurs were completely routed by the *Lapithæ*.

LARES. Inferior gods, presiding over houses and families. They were two in number, and were the sons of *Lara* and *Mercury*. Ultimately their power was extended : and thus we meet with the *Lares Urbani*, presiding over cities ; *Familiares*, over houses ; *Rustici*, over the country ; *Compitales*, over cross-ways ; *Marini*, over the sea ; *Viales*, over the roads ; and others not here enumerated.

LARVÆ. A title of the *Lemures*.

LATERANUS. A household divinity kindred in power with the *Lares* and *Penates*.

LATONA. A daughter of *Cœus* and *Phœbe* : she became the mother of *Apollo* and *Diana* by *Jupiter*, bringing them forth in the float-

ing island of Delos. To escape from the wrathful jealousy of Juno, she was at one time changed into a quail, subsequently resuming her shape when a place of temporary refuge and safety was bestowed upon her by the beneficence of Neptune, whose trident caused Delos to rise from the billows of the Mediterranean. For insulting her the peasants of Caria were metamorphosed into frogs, the giant Tityus was killed, and the children of Niobe were destroyed.

LAVERNA. A goddess of Rome, presiding over robbers, and protecting hypocrites.

LEANDER. A youth of Abydos, famous for his amour with Hero, the priestess of Sestos, swimming to her nightly across the Hellespont.

LEDA. A daughter of Thespius and Eurythemis; she was married to Tyndarus, and beloved by Jupiter. While bathing in the Eurotas, she was visited by that god in the form of a swan, in consequence of which she shortly afterwards brought forth two eggs, from one of which came the offspring of her paramour, Pollux and Helena; from the other, the children of her husband, Castor and Clytemnestra.

LEMONIADES. Nymphs of meadows, similar in some respects to the Napææ.

LEMURES. The manes of the dead, or evil spirits, called also Larvæ.

- LETHÆA. A Phrygian woman changed into stone, like Niobe.
- LETHE. One of the streams of hell, which was the river of oblivion.
- LETO. A title of Latona.
- LEUCIPPE. A hag transformed into a bat: she was one of the Meneides.
- LEUCONOE. Another hag transformed into a bat, also one of the Meneides.
- LEUCOSIA. One of the three Syrens: she played on a lyre.
- LEUCOTHEA. A surname of Ino or Matuta.
- LEUCOTHOE. The name of Ino, the wife of Athamas, when changed into a sea divinity. Among the Romans she was termed Matuta. Leucothoe was also the name of a beautiful daughter of Orchamus and Eurynome; beloved by Apollo, and transformed into the tree bearing frankincense.
- LEVANA. A goddess presiding over those who first raised from the ground children placed there by the midwife.
- LIBERA. A goddess identical with Proserpine.
- LIBERTY. One of the Virtues.
- LIBITRINA. A goddess of the Romans, presiding over funerals. She was also called Libitina.
- LICHAS. The servant of Hercules who brought him the fatal tunic sent to him by Dejanira. He was changed into a rock, like the monster which attacked Andromeda.

LIGEIA. One of the three Syrens: she breathed music through a pipe or flute.

LINUS. A son of Apollo and Terpsichore.

LITAL. Otherwise called Prayers: daughters of Jupiter; hags, crooked, hideous, and squinting.

LOCUTIUS. Otherwise known as Aius Locutius: was a god whose worship was instituted about the year of Rome 364, by Camillus, in commemoration of the prophecy of the then recent descent of the Gauls, made by a supernatural voice at night to one of the common people named Ceditius.

LOKE. A malevolent deity among the Norwegians: worshipped as a great serpent encircling the earth, and as having given birth to Hela or Death.

LOTOPHAGI. A people of Africa, commonly called the lotos eaters: they were enervated and luxurious, and their effeminating atmosphere formed one of the severest trials of Ulysses and his companions.

LOTOS. Otherwise called Lotis; was a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune, who, to escape from the embraces of Priapus, was changed into the plant called the lotus.

LUA. A goddess among the Romans, presiding over things which are reviewed.

LUBENTIA. The goddess of pleasure: a deity similar in her influence to Vitula.

LUCIFER. The morning star: son of Aurora

and Jupiter: in reality, only another name for Hesperus.

LUCILIA. A surname of Juno.

LUCINA. A goddess presiding over the birth of children: she was daughter of Juno and Jupiter. Some regard her as the same with Juno and Diana. The Greeks called her Ilithyia.

LUNA. The celestial name of Diana.

LUPERCA. A goddess whom shepherds invoked to preserve their flocks from wolves. †

LYCAON. A king of Arcadia, who was changed into a wolf on account of his cruelties, either for sacrificing human victims on the altars of Pan, or for serving up a dish of human flesh to Jupiter when that deity visited Arcadia.

LYNCUS. A cruel king of Scythia or of Sicily; also called Lynx and Lyncæus. When he was about to murder his sleeping guest, Triptolemus, he was changed into a lynx in emblem of his perfidy and ingratitude.

MÆNADES. A title of the priestesses of Bacchus, or Bacchantes.

MÆRA. The faithful dog of Icarus, transformed into the star Canis.

MAIA. A daughter of Atlas and Pleione; and mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She is the brightest of the seven stars called the Pleiades.

MAJESTAS. A Roman goddess, daughter of Honour and Reverence.

MALACHBELUS. The name under which the moon was adored by the Palmyrenes.

MALIA. A place where stood the oracular temple dedicated to Mopsus.

MANIA. A goddess, thought to be the mother of the Lares and the Manes.

MANTU. Otherwise called Mandu; the god of darkness among the Etrurians.

MANTURA. A goddess of corn, subordinate to Ceres.

MANTURNA. A nuptial goddess, subordinate to Hymen.

MARICA. A nymph of the river Liris near Minturnæ: she was the mother of King Latinus by King Faunus, and was afterwards worshipped as a goddess, being called Fauna and Fatua. Some regard her as identical with Circe.

MARINA. A title of Venus.

MARS. The god of war: son of Juno and Jupiter, or, as some say, of Juno alone, after she had culled a magical flower on the plains of Olenus. Educated by Priapus, he was tried before the court of the Areopagus for the murder of Hallirrhottus. His most celebrated amour was the one with Venus, when, through the negligence of Alectryone, the net of Vulcan, and the intelligence of Apollo, the paramours were discovered. By Venus

he was the father of Cupid, Anteros, and Harmonia. He presided over gladiators, was the god of hunting, and was the patron of every manly and warlike amusement. By the Greeks he was called Ares; by the Sabines, Enyalus; by the Gauls, Camulus; by the Carthaginians, Mamers; and, by the Romans variously, Gradivus, Mavors, Quirinus, and Salisubsulus. He was the father of Ascalaphus and Jalmenus by Astyoche; of Alcippe by Agraulos; of Molus, Pylus, Evenus, and Thestius by Demonice: being also the reputed father of Romulus, Cœnomaus, Bythis, Thrax, and the Thracian Diomedes.

MARUTS. The Venti, or Winds, so called in Hindoo mythology.

MATRONA. A title of Juno.

MATUTA. A Roman goddess, identical with Ino or Leucothoe.

MEDEA. A celebrated magician, daughter of Ætes and Idyia. Falling in love with Jason, she was the means of preserving the Argonauts from destruction. To accomplish this, to secure the safety of the Grecians, she tore her brother Absyrtus to pieces. She was guilty of other cruel acts, and instigated the Greek princes to similar deeds of atrocity.

MEDITRINA. The goddess of medicines.

MEDUSA. One of the three Gorgons, and the only one amongst them subject to mortality.

Her destruction was effected by Perseus, who affixed her head on the Ægis of Minerva, with the glare of which the court of Cepheus was frozen into marble. From the blood that dropped from the severed head of Medusa, when Perseus was bearing it across Africa, sprang the serpents infesting the wilderness.

MEGARA. One of the three Furies, or Eumenides: also a wife of Hercules.

MEIANIRA. A title of Venus.

MELANIS. A surname of Venus.

MELCHONE. A title of Moloch.

MELIA. Nymphs of the fields, kindred in power to the Lemoniades.

MELICERTA. Otherwise called Melicertes and Melicertus; was the son of Ino and Athamas. When his brother Learchus had been dashed against the wall by his infuriated father, Ino saved her other son by springing with him into the ocean, where they were changed into marine divinities; Ino being worshipped as the sea-goddess Matuta, or Leucothoe, and Melicerta as the sea-god named by the Greeks Palæmon, and by the Latins Portumnus.

MELIUS. A title of Hercules.

MELONA. A goddess of honey.

MELPOMENE. One of the nine Muses: she presided over tragedy,

MEMNON. An Ethiopian king; son of Ti-

thonus and Aurora. He was killed during the Trojan war, and a renowned statue was erected to his memory by the Egyptians. This statue, which at day-break emitted a sound like the breaking of a harp-string, and at sunset gave forth a lugubrious murmur, was dismantled by Cambyses.

MENA. A nuptial goddess, kindred in influence to Domiducus.

MENALIPPE. A daughter of Chiron. Retiring into the woods after being ravished by Æolus, she was transformed into a mare, like Hera, and called Ocyroe. On her decease she became the constellation of the Horse; and is variously called Hippe and Evippe.

MENEIDES. Hags who were changed into bats: among them were Alcithoe, Leucippe, and Leuconoe.

MENELAUS. A famous Centaur.

MENITRINA. A goddess who patronized grown persons, as youth was patronized by Juventas.

MENCETIUS. A son of Japetus and Clymene; being consequently brother to Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.

MENTA. A concubine of Pluto; changed by Proserpine into the herb called mint.

MENTOR. A faithful friend of Ulysses and companion of his son Telemachus; being, in fact, the goddess Minerva disguised.

MERATRIX. A title of Venus.

MERCURY. A celebrated divinity; son of Maia and Jupiter. He was the messenger of the gods, and especially of his father; he patronized travellers and shepherds; he conducted the souls of the dead to the infernal regions; and presided at once over thieves, pickpockets, orators, merchants, and declaimers. Born on Mount Cyllene, in Arcadia, his education was entrusted to the Seasons. His first feat was that of stealing the oxen entrusted to the care of Apollo by Admetus, taking away at the same time the quiver and arrows of the shepherd-god. He afterwards robbed Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Jupiter of his sceptre, and Vulcan of his mechanical instruments. Hence he was elected messenger, interpreter, and cup-bearer to the gods, until Ganymede was promoted to the latter office. He was also the ambassador and plenipotentiary of the deities, being concerned in all alliances and treaties. Inventing the seven-stringed lyre, he gave it to Apollo in exchange for the caduceus. Among his other great achievements he delivered Mars from the power of the Aloides; purified the Danaides of the murder of their husbands; tied Ixion to the wheel in the infernal regions; destroyed the hundred-eyed Argus; sold Hercules to Omphale; conducted Priam to the tent of

Achilles to redeem the body of Hector ; and bore to the nymphs of Nysa the infant Bacchus. He was father of Autolycus by Chione ; of Myrtilus by Cleobula ; of Libys by Libya ; of Echion and Eurytus by Antianira ; of Cephalus by Creusa ; of Prylis by Issa ; of Hermaphroditus by Venus ; of Eudorus by Polimela ; of Priapus ; and of Pan by Dryope, or Penelope. By the Greeks he was called Hermes ; and he had, besides other designations, those of Cyllenius, Caduceator, Acacetos, Acacesius, Tricephalos, Triplex, Chthonius, Camillus, Arcas, Delias, and Agoneus.

MEROPE. One of the Atlantides ; married to Sisypheus. She is the dimmest of the seven stars called the Pleiades, her light having faded in consequence of her having wedded a mortal.

METIS. A prudent and sagacious goddess, who was the first wife of Jupiter. Afraid lest he might be dethroned by her offspring, Jupiter devoured Metis in the first month of her pregnancy ; some time after which his head was opened, whence issued the armed and puissant Minerva.

MIDAS. A Phrygian monarch who, for having shown hospitality to Silenus, was permitted to choose any gift, by Bacchus. Having avariciously selected the power of turning everything he touched into gold, he

was nearly starved, and requested the removal of his privilege. To effect this latter object he was required to bathe in the river Pactolus, the sands of which were thereby changed into the precious metal. Subsequently, for declaring that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing on the flute, his ears were transformed into those of an ass, by the resentment of the latter divinity. The fact was proclaimed to the world by some reeds growing from a hole in which the secret had been uttered. Midas died at last through drinking hot bull's blood by way of a potion against evil dreams.

MIGONITIS. A title of Venus.

MIMALLONES. Attendants on Bacchus with Silenus.

MINERVA. The goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts; she presided over sense, taste, and reason; and was invoked by artists in wool, embroidery, painting, and sculpture. After Jupiter had devoured his first wife Metis, Minerva was born without a mother, emerging from the head of Jupiter arrayed in a complete panoply of armour. She was the wisest and the most faithful of the counsellors of her father; she could hurl his thunderbolts; could prolong the life of man; could bestow the gift of prophecy; and, altogether, possessed an authority and consequence nearly equal to those of Jupiter.

When Neptune created the horse, Minerva surpassed that achievement by producing the olive. She punished the presumption of Arachne ; repulsed the advances of Vulcan, from whose ineffectual efforts to conquer her aversion sprang the monster Erichthonius ; constructed the first ship ; taught mankind to manage the horse ; presided over markets ; was the patroness of celibacy ; and invented the flute, the discovery of the first specimen of which instrument caused the death of Marsyas. Minerva was variously designated, Pallas, Athena, Parthenos, Tritonia, Glaukopis, Agorea, Hippias, Sais, Arca, Stratea, and Coryphagenes.

MINOS. King of Crete ; son of Europa and Jupiter ; married to Ithone, by whom he had Lycastes. He was called the wise legislator, the favourite of the gods, and the confidant of Jupiter ; and after death was made the supreme judge in the infernal regions, seated in the middle of the shades, and shaking the fatal urn filled with the destinies of mankind.

MINOTAUR. A celebrated monster, half-man, half-bull ; the fruit of an unnatural amour of Pasiphaë. Theseus, aided by Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, delivered the Athenians by killing a monster which devoured yearly their most beautiful sons and daughters ; after this achievement escap-

ing from the labyrinth and carrying off Ariadne.

MINYÆ. A title of the Argonauts.

MITHRAS. The principal divinity of the Persians, being the same as the day-god.

MNEMOSYNE. A daughter of Cœlus and Terra ; married to Jupiter, by whom she had the nine Muses. Her name signifies memory, whereby the poets beautifully implied that memory is the mother of the arts and sciences.

MODESTY. One of the Virtues.

MOIRAI. A title of the Fates, or Pãrcæ.

MOLOCH. A divinity among the Ammonites, or Moabites, supposed to be the same as Saturn.

MOMUS. The god of pleasantry, wit, and laughter ; son of Nox. For satirizing the gods and goddesses he was at length driven from heaven.

MONETA. A surname of Juno.

MONIMA. A title of Juno.

MONYCHUS. A terrible giant, who rooted up trees and hurled them about as missiles.

MOPSUS. A celebrated prophet ; son of Manto and Apollo ; and the rival of Calchas, whom he conquered as a soothsayer. After death Mopsus was deified, and had an oracle at Malia.

MORPHEUS. Sometimes called the god of sleep ; but, in reality, an attendant upon the

true god of sleep, Somnus : he mimicked the grimaces, gestures, words, and manners of mankind.

MORS. An infernal divinity, daughter of Night, and the most implacable of all the goddesses.

MORTES. The Latin name of the spirits of the departed, called by the Greeks *Keres*.

MOUKER. A black angel in Persian mythology, who, together with a kindred dæmon named *Nakir*, judged every mortal after death, cudgelling their victims with red-hot maces by way of punishment.

MULCIBER. A surname of *Vulcan*.

MURTIA. A surname of *Venus*, being a goddess who patronized idleness and cowardice.

MUSES. The nine goddesses who presided over the liberal arts, and were the attendants on *Apollo*. They were the children of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, and may be enumerated as follows : *Clio*, the muse of history ; *Euterpe*, of music ; *Thalia*, of comic poetry ; *Melpomene*, of tragic poetry ; *Terpsichore*, of dancing ; *Erato*, of lyric poetry ; *Polyhymnia*, of singing ; *Calliope*, of eloquence ; and *Urania*, of astronomy.

MUTA. A goddess of silence ; like *Tacita*.

MUTH. The Hell-god, or *Pluto*, of Scandinavian mythology.

MUTINUS. Also called *Mutunus* ; a Roman deity much resembling *Priapus*.

MYCON. A stripling of Athens changed by Ceres into a poppy.

MYODES. A divinity adored by the Egyptians as a protector from flies and serpents: he was also called Myagrus.

MYRRHA. A daughter of Cinyras: she had a son by her father named Adonis. When Cinyras attempted to stab his daughter in horror at the incest, she fled into Arabia, where she was transformed into a tree yielding myrrh.

MYRTEA. A surname of Venus.

NÆNIA. The Roman goddess of funerals.

NAIADS. Inferior deities, presiding over wells, springs, rivers, and fountains.

NAPÆÆ. Divinities, presiding over hills and woods.

NARCISSUS. A beautiful youth of Thespis; son of Cephisus and Liriope. Seeing his own image reflected one day in a fountain, he became enamoured of it; and, destroying himself in despair, his blood was transformed into the flower called after him narcissus.

NASCIO. Otherwise called Natio; a Roman goddess, presiding over children,

NEBULA. The Latin title of Nephele.

NECTAR. The beverage of the gods, the ministration of which on Olympus was entrusted first to Hebe, and afterwards to Ganymede.

NEIKOS. The deified passion of wrath or contention.

NEMESIS. The goddess of vengeance ; daughter of Nox. She was also surnamed Adrastia and Rhamnusia.

NEPHELE. Mother, by Athamas, of Helle and Phryxus. Repudiated by her husband, she saved her offspring from the jealousy of his second wife Ino by enabling them to escape to Colchis on a ram sprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane. Nephele herself was subsequently changed into a cloud.

NEPTUNE. The god of the ocean ; son of Ops and Saturn. Having conspired to dethrone his brother Jupiter, he was compelled, in expiation of his guilt, to build the walls of Troy. When Minerva produced the olive, Neptune created the horse by striking the ground with his trident. His amours were numerous : he took the form of a horse to deceive Ceres, that of a ram to deceive Theophane, and that of the river Enipeus to gain the confidence of Tyro, by whom he had Pelias and Neleus. He married Venilia, Salacia, and Amphitrite ; and was, besides, the father of Phorcus and Polyphemus by Thoossa ; of Lycus, Nycteus, and Euphenus by Celeno ; of Chryses by Chrysogenia ; of Anæus by Astypalea ; of Bæotus and Hellen by Antiope ; of Leuconoe and Themisto ; of Agenor and Bellerophon by Eurynome ;

of Autas by Alcyone ; of Abas by Arethusa ; of Actor and Dictys by Agemede ; of Megareus by CEnope ; of Cycnus by Harpalyce ; of Taras, Otus, Ephialtes, Dorus, Alesus, and others not here enumerated.

NEREIDES. Nymphs of the sea ; they numbered about fifty, and were the daughters of Doris and Nereus.

NEREUS. A sea deity, son of Terra and Oceanus : he was married to Doris, by whom he had fifty daughters called the Nereides. His principal peculiarity was his azure-coloured hair and beard. Nereus had the gift of prophecy, and lived in the Ægean Sea ; he informed Paris of the consequences of his elopement with Helen, and enabled Hercules to obtain the golden apples of the Hesperides.

NERIS. The wife of Mars ; originally a goddess of the Sabines.

NICE. Among the Greeks the title of the goddess Victoria.

NICEPHORUS. A title of Jupiter.

NIOBE. A daughter of Tantalus and Dione, or Euryanassa : she married Amphion, by whom she had numerous children. Her sons were Sipylus, Minytus, Tantalus, Agenor, Phædimus, Damasichthon, and Ismenus. Her daughters were Cleodoxa, Ethodæa or Thera, Astyoche, Phthia, Pelopia or Chloris, Ogygia, and Asticratea. Having insulted

Latona by boasting of her larger family, Niobe was changed into stone with horror on beholding all her children, with the exception of Chloris, destroyed; the sons by the darts of Apollo, the daughters by the arrows of Diana.

NISUS. A king of Megara; son of Mars or Pandion. His daughter Scylla delivered him over to his enemy Minos, by cutting off a yellow lock of hair from his head, on the preservation of which lock the good fortune of Nisus was dependent. Scylla was changed into a lark, and Nisus into a hawk, or sea-eagle.

NOMIUS. A surname of Apollo.

NORNA. The goddess of Fate among the Scandinavians.

NORTIA. A name given to the goddess of Fortune among the Etrurians.

NOX. One of the most ancient deities; daughter of Chaos; married to her brother Erebus, by whom she had Day and Light. She was also mother of Fraud, Death, Discord, Momus, Nemesis, the Dreams, Parcæ, and Hesperides.

NUNDINA. A goddess invoked by the Romans when, on the ninth day after birth, they named their children.

NYCTIMENE. Otherwise called Nictimene; a young Thessalian, who, for an incestuous passion, was changed into an owl, like Ascalaphus.

NYMPHS. Female deities of two classes, land and maritime. Over woods presided the Dryads; over trees the Hamadryads; over hills the Oreads; over sylvan retreats the Napææ; over fields the Melia; over meadows the Lemoniades, &c. Over the sea presided variously the Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, &c. The nymphs were believed to have lived 9720 years, and to be 3000 in number.

OANNES. A Syrian divinity, who instructed the world in laws, arts, and agriculture.

OBSEQUENS. A title of Fortuna.

OCCATOR. The god of harrowing, kindred in influence to Priapus, and subordinate in power to Autumnus.

OCEANIDES. Sea nymphs; daughters of Tethys and Oceanus. They were invoked for the protection of sailors from tempests.

OCEANUS. A powerful sea-god; son of Cœlus and Terra. Married to Tethys, he became the father of the principal rivers, such as Alpheus, Peneus, and Strymon, besides a number of daughters called after himself Oceanides.

OCYPETE. One of the three Harpies; her touch brought infection and contamination.

OCYROE. A daughter of Chiron; changed into a mare like Hera.

IN. A frequent title of the celebrated German divinity Woden.

ÆNONE. A nymph of Mount Ida ; daughter of the river Cebrenus. She married Paris at the outset of his career, and foretold to him the miseries which would result to him from his projected voyage into Greece. On the fulfilment of her predictions, and after having received his fatal wound, Paris ordered his body to be carried to Ænone, in hopes of recovering through her assistance. He expired, however, immediately after he had been brought into her presence ; and Ænone was so overcome with grief, that she stabbed herself over his inanimate remains.

OGYGIA. The island of the goddess Calypso, visited by Ulysses and Telemachus.

OLENUS. A man married to a beautiful woman called Lethæa, who, for preferring herself to the goddesses, was, together with her husband, changed into stone, after the punishment of Niobe.

OLYMPIUS. A surname of Jupiter.

OLYMPUS. A mountain of Thessaly and Macedonia, formerly regarded as the residence of the gods and the seat of Jupiter.

OMPHALE. A Lydian queen, who effeminated the hero Hercules.

OPERTUS. A surname of Pluto.

OPIGENA. A title of Juno.

OPS. An ancient goddess married to Saturn ; daughter of Coelus and Terra. She was variously designated Rhea, Thy, Bona Dea,

Magna Mater, Cybele, and Tellus ; besides being confused with Juno, Minerva, and Proserpine.

ORA. One of the mistresses of Jupiter ; half woman, half serpent. By that god she became mother of Colaxes.

ORBONA. A cruel and mischievous goddess among the Romans ; supposed to cause the premature death of children.

ORCUS. A surname of Pluto, and, as some think, of Charon.

OREADS. Nymphs of the mountains ; attendants upon Diana ; and daughters of Hecate and Phoroneus.

ORESTIADES. A title of the Oreads.

ORION. A celebrated hero and hunter, created *ab urind* by Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, in compliance with the request of Hyreus, a Bœotian peasant who had received those disguised gods with hospitality. Orion was first married to Sida, and had two daughters, named Menippe and Metioche. Falling in love with Hero, or Merope, and demanding her in marriage from her father, Cœnopion, who first induced him to destroy the wild beasts infesting his kingdom of Chios, and then perfidiously put out his eyes when slumbering in intoxication, Orion, by turning his face towards the sunrise, recovered his sight and satisfied his vengeance. He was then numbered by Diana among her

attendants, and was ultimately destroyed by the bite of a scorpion, either for boasting of his capacity to conquer any animal, or for gratifying the passion of Aurora in the island of Delos, or for offering violence to Opis, or for attempting the virtue of Artemis. Immediately after death he was transformed into a constellation. Among his more memorable achievements were the excavation of a subterranean palace for Vulcan, the construction of the port of Zancle, and the fortification of the Sicilian coast by heaping up the mound of earth called Pelorum.

ORITHYA. One of the queens of the Amazons.

ORPHEUS. A son of Œager by the muse Calliope. Receiving a magic lyre from either Apollo or Mercury, he played upon it so ravishingly that the rocks, the woods, the savage brutes, and the mountains, thronged around him to listen. Married to Eurydice, he was deprived of his wife by her death as she was flying from the importunities of Aristæus. Orpheus, disconsolate, dared to penetrate into the infernal regions, armed only with his lyre, and resolved to obtain his spouse again or perish. The melodies of his instrument entranced the king and queen of hell, caused the wheel of Ixion to stop, the stone of Sisyphus to stand still, Tantalus to forget his thirst, and even the

Furies to relent. He obtained permission to reconduct Eurydice to earth on condition of his not looking back until both had emerged from Tartarus. Incited by his anxiety and curiosity, he glanced over his shoulder when at the very borders of hell, and only saw his wife an instant before she vanished. Orpheus lived afterwards in a despairing seclusion, being in the end torn to pieces by the Thracian women when they were celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. His mangled head thrown into the river Hebrus as it was being carried down towards the Ægean Sea, still articulated the words Eurydice! Eurydice!

ORUS. Otherwise called Horus; a god among the Egyptians; son of Isis and Osiris; presiding over medicine, prophecy, and the happiness of mankind.

OSIRIS. The greatest of all the gods of the Egyptians.

OTHIN. A title of Odin or Woden.

OURANABAD. A monster in Eastern mythology, shaped like a flying hydra.

OURANUS. A surname of Uranus or Cœlus.

PACTOLUS. A famous river of Lydia, whose sands were rendered golden by Midas washing himself in its current.

PÆAN. A surname of Apollo.

ÆON. The physician of the gods; after him

all medical practitioners were sometimes called by the ancients Pæonii.

PALÆMON, otherwise called Palemon. The Greek title of Melicerta after he had been transformed into a marine divinity.

PALES. The goddess of sheepfolds and pastures.

PALISCI, otherwise called Palici. Two deities, sons of Jupiter by Ætna or Thalia. To conceal the pregnant nymph from the wrath of the jealous Juno, the father of the gods placed her in the bowels of the earth. At the birth of the Palisci the earth yawned and gave them forth in the form of two children, long afterwards worshipped by the Sicilians.

PALLADIUM. A celebrated bronze statuette of Pallas, supposed to have fallen from the skies, and upon the preservation of which the safety of the citadel of Troy was thought to be dependent.

PALLAS. A title of Minerva.

PALLOR. The deified emotion of fear or timidity; regarded as a god by the Romans.

PAN. The god of shepherds, of huntsmen, and of persons resident in the country: son of Dryope and Mercury. He was a monster intrusted to the care of Sinoë, a nymph of Arcadia, and was named Pan by Bacchus. To commemorate a beautiful nymph to whom he had offered violence, but who had

escaped by transformation into a reed, he called after her the syrinx, or seven-reeded flute, which he had invented. He captivated Diana by transforming himself into a white goat ; was enamoured of the nymph Echo, by whom he had a son named Lynx ; and offered his addresses to Omphale, or rather to the person clothed in her garments, who, to the shame and disappointment of Pan, proved to be Hercules. Pan was regarded as the principle of all things, and as the emblem of fecundity. He was the chief of the Satyrs, and was thought to be the same as Faunus.

PANACEA. A goddess presiding over health ; daughter of Æsculapius.

PANDA. Two divinities among the Romans ; one presiding over the openings of roads, the other over the openings of towns.

PANDEMUS. A title of Cupid.

PANDORA. A celebrated woman ; the first female ever created. She was formed of clay by Vulcan, as a wife for Prometheus, and all the gods and goddesses in bestowing gifts upon her vied with each other. Venus gave her beauty ; Apollo taught her to sing ; Mercury instructed her in eloquence ; the Graces imparted to her the art of fascination ; and Minerva loaded her with the most costly ornaments. Jupiter finally gave her a most beautiful box, with orders to

bestow it on the first man she encountered, whereupon she was conducted by Hermes to Prometheus. Rejected by the caution of that sagacious mortal, she was received more favourably by his brother Epimætheus, who daringly opened the casket, from which came all kinds of evils, diseases, and calamities, leaving only Hope at the bottom of the receptacle.

PAPHIA. A surname of Venus, from the island of Paphos, or Cyprus, in which she was particularly worshipped.

PARCÆ. Three powerful goddesses, presiding over the life of mankind; daughters of Nox and Erebus; named Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. They are more familiarly termed the Fates by modern mythologists.

PARIS. The renowned son of Priam and Hecuba; whose marriage with Cænone on Mount Ida; whose awarding the golden Apple of Discord to Venus in preference to Juno or Minerva; and whose subsequently causing the Trojan war by carrying the beautiful Helen from her husband Menelaus, have associated his merely human name for ever with the divine ideals of mythology.

PARNASSUS. A mountain of Phocis, sacred to the Muses, to Apollo, and to Bacchus.

PARTHENOPE. One of the three Syrens; she sang while her sisters accompanied her voice on the pipe and the harp.

- PARTHENOS.** A surname of Minerva.
- PARTUNDA.** A nuptial goddess, kindred in power to Domiducus.
- PASITHEA.** A surname of Aglaia, one of the Graces.
- PATARCUS.** A name of Apollo.
- PATELINA.** A goddess of corn, subordinate to Ceres.
- PATULACIUS.** A title of Janus.
- PATULEIUS.** A surname of Jupiter.
- PAVANA.** The Hindoo god of the winds, or Æolus.
- PAVENTIA.** A goddess of infants, kindred in influence to Ilithyia.
- PAVOR.** The deified emotion of dread or consternation.
- PAX.** An allegorical goddess presiding over peace, and originating prosperity and opulence.
- PEGASUS.** A winged horse, sprung from the blood of Medusa when Perseus was bearing her severed head over Africa. Pegasus fixed its abode on Mount Helicon, where a blow of its hoof produced the fountain of the Hippocrene. Pegasus was the favourite of the Muses, and was tamed either by Neptune or Minerva ; it was bestriden by Bellerophon when he conquered the Chimæra, and by Perseus when he destroyed the monster about to devour Andromache. After these achievements the winged horse was placed in heaven as a constellation.

PELAGIA. A title of Venus.

PELION. A Thessalian mountain, the residence of the Centaurs, and the spot where the famous spear of Achilles was cut, a weapon called, from the place of its origin, Pelias.

PELLONIA. A goddess of grown persons, like Quies.

PENATES. Inferior divinities presiding over houses and over the domestic affairs of families. Originally they were the manes of the dead ; but subsequently were elevated into the rank of divine intelligences, being, by some, divided into four classes : celestial influences ; marine deities ; gods of hell ; and heroes deified by apotheosis.

PENETRALES. A title of the Penates.

PEPHRÆDO. One of the three Grææ.

PEPLUM. The variegated veil of Minerva.

PERDIX. A young Athenian, celebrated as the inventor of the saw. He was changed into a partridge.

PERENNA. A Roman goddess, generally called by the double name of Anna Perenna : she was thought to be the same as the moon, and was the daughter of Belus.

PERIMELA. A daughter of Hippodamas, thrown into the sea for her intrigue with Acheloüs. She was transformed into an island like Æa, and became one of the Echinades.

PERIS. Angelic phantoms, resembling the sylphs, and revered among the Persians.

PERSEPHONEa. A surname of Proserpine.

PERSEUS. A celebrated hero ; son of Danaë and Jupiter. Having been abandoned to the waves, immediately after birth, by his grandfather Acrisius, he was drifted to the island of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where he was found by Dictys, a fisherman, and protected by the king, Polydectes. The first achievement of Perseus was the conquest of Medusa, to enable him to effect which, Pluto lent him his helmet which rendered the wearer invisible, Minerva gave him her buckler, shining like a mirror, and Mercury bestowed on him his wings and talaria, besides arming him with the herpe, a short dagger made of diamonds. With the head of Medusa fixed upon the shield of Minerva, Perseus transformed Atlas into a mountain, and afterwards destroyed the monster threatening to devour Andromeda, thereby obtaining a right to become her husband. Subsequently he congealed into stone Phineus (the uncle of Andromeda) and his companions at the very moment when nearly overpowered by them,—his assailants in the midst of the confusion of battle being petrified in various postures. On returning to Seriphos, Perseus found that Danaë had been saved from death and disgrace by

Dictys, and threatened with violence by Polydectes ; in consequence of which he crowned Dictys with the diadem, and changed Polydectes and his officers into stones. After returning their several boons to the different gods, Perseus embarked for the Peloponnesus with Danaë and Andromeda. At Larissa he accidentally killed his grandfather Acrisius with a quoit, of which instrument he was the inventor. Afflicted at this unfortunate parricide, he refused the throne of Argos, to which he had succeeded, and assumed instead the crowns of Argolis and Terynthus. Here he built the capital city named Mycenum ; and after death became ranked among the divinities. By Andromeda Perseus became the father of Alceus, Sthenelus, Nestor, Electryon, and Gorgophone ; being himself ultimately fixed in heaven as a constellation.

PETASUS. The winged cap of Mercury.

PETEUS. A monster, half-man, half-beast : son of Orneus, grandson of Erectheus, and father of Mnestheus.

PHÆCIANS. Inhabitants of an island near the coast of Epirus, distinguished for their gluttony, and governed by their king, Alcinous.

PHÆCASIANS. Certain ancient divinities among the Pelasgi.

PHAETHUSA. Otherwise called Phaetusa : a

daughter of Apollo and Neæra : appointed with her sister Lampetia to guard the flocks of her father in Sicily.

PHAETON. A son of Clymene and Phœbus. Desiring to prove incontestably that the god of the sun was his father, having been taunted with presumption for declaring as much, he induced Phœbus to allow him to drive his chariot for one day ; but scarcely had he seized the reins, when the horses of the sun, deviating from their usual track, threatened the universe with a general conflagration. To prevent this catastrophe, and to punish the vanity of the driver, Jupiter smote Phaeton with one of his thunderbolts, hurling him down through the air, blackened by lightning, into the river Po. There he was mourned for by his sisters.

PHAETONTIADES. Otherwise called Phaetontides : the sisters of Phaeton, who, after lamenting the fate of their brother, were changed into poplars.

PHANTASIA. One of the ministers of Somnus, together with Morpheus and Phobitor.

PHAOLA. One of the five Hyades.

PHAON. A boatman of Mitylene, who was rendered eminently handsome by rubbing himself with the ointment contained in a box presented to him by Venus. He was the lover of the poetess Sappho, and his coldness towards her terminated in her sui-

cide. Phaon was even beloved by the goddess of beauty herself, being concealed by her for some time among lettuces.

PHASIS. The lover of *Æa*, changed into a river when his beloved was transformed into an island. The river *Arcturus*, so called after *Phasis*, the son of *Phœbus* and *Ocyroe*, he having destroyed himself in its waters, in consequence of the persecution of the *Furies* subsequently to his slaying his mother in the arms of an adulterous paramour.

PHEREPOLIS. A title of *Fortuna*.

PHILEMON. An old peasant of *Phrygia*, who was rewarded with an extraordinary prolongation of life for showing hospitality to *Jupiter* and *Mercury*: after death he and his wife *Baucis* were transformed into oak-trees.

PHILOMELA. A daughter of *Pandion*; ravished by her brother-in-law *Tereus*. For aiding her sister *Procne* in wreaking an unnatural vengeance on her ravisher, she was transformed into a nightingale.

PHILYRA. One of the *Oceanides*, ravished by *Saturn* under the semblance of a horse, in consequence of which she became the mother of a monster, half-man, half-horse, called *Chiron*. Dismayed at the sight of her offspring, she was transformed into a tree called the linden.

PHLEGETHON. A river of hell, the waters of which were burning.

PHLEGON. One of the four horses of Apollo.

PHLEGYAS. A son of Mars; father of Ixion, and Coronis to whom Apollo offered violence; and king of the Lapithæ. Enraged at the insult offered to his daughter, Phlegyas reduced the temple of Delphos to ashes, and for this daring act was placed in hell with a huge stone hanging over his head, and threatening every moment to topple down.

PHOBETOR. A son of Somnus, and one of his principal ministers in company with Morpheus and Phantasia: his chief duty was to inspire nocturnal terror in the minds of mankind.

PHŒBE. A title of Diana, or the moon, so called from the brightness of that satellite.

PHŒBUS. The title given to the sun, or Apollo.

PHŒNIX. A fabulous bird, regarded among the Egyptians as a divinity; its beauty was incomparable, and its vitality defied destruction, rising as it did from its ashes, after being consumed by fire, unscathed and imperishable. Phoenix was also the name of the preceptor of Achilles, and of the brother of Europa.

PHORCUS. A sea-god; son of Pontus and Terra: married to his sister Ceto, he became by her father of the Gorgons, and, besides other monsters, the dragons that guarded the apples of the Hesperides.

PHTHIA. A nymph of Achaia deceived by Jupiter under the form of a pigeon.

PHYLLIS. A daughter of either Sithon or Lycurgus ; she was betrothed to Demophoon, by whom, however, she was deserted. Dejected at his prolonged absence she committed suicide, being after death changed into an almond tree. Demophoon, returning subsequently to this occurrence, was disconsolate at her disappearance, and, in a gush of tenderness, clasped the tree in his embraces ; its branches, previously leafless, thereupon bourgeoned and blossomed, as if responding to his sensibility.

PICUMNUS. A Roman divinity, presiding over the auspices required before the celebration of nuptials ; he first contrived the system of manuring lands, and was hence termed Sterquilinius.

PICUS. A son of Saturn ; king of Latium ; married to Venilia or Carneus, by whom he became father of Faunus. He was tenderly beloved by Circe and Pomona, the former of whom transformed him into a wood-pecker.

PIERIDES. The daughters of Pierus, who, for presumptuously challenging the Muses to a trial in music were changed into magpies. Pierides was also a title of the Muses themselves.

PIETAS. A virtue, denoting reverence for the

gods and love for one's neighbour, deified by the Romans.

PILUMNUS. A Roman deity, of power similar to that of Picumnus: he was peculiarly supposed to patronize children: and, from his having invented the mode of grinding corn, was also invoked as the god of bakers and millers.

PINDUS. A mountain situated between Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia, sacred to the Muses and Apollo.

PITHO. The goddess of persuasion: daughter of Venus and Mercury.

PITHYS. A nymph beloved by Pan: in striving to resist the advances of Boreas she was dashed to pieces by him against a rock, and transformed into a pine tree.

PLEIADES. Otherwise designated *Vergiliæ*; the seven daughters of Atlas by *Æthra* or *Pleione*: after death they were placed in heaven, near the back of the bull in the Zodiac, as the constellation of the Pleiades. Their names were *Alcyone*, *Celene*, *Electra*, *Maia*, *Merope*, *Sterope*, and *Tayeta*; *Maia* being the brightest, and *Merope* being the dimmest, in consequence of her having married a mortal named *Sisyphus*.

PLUTO. The god of hell: son of *Ops* and *Saturn*. Filled with admiration at the beauty of *Proserpine*, he ravished her from *Sicily*, and made her queen of his subterranean

dominions. From the sulphureous throne of Pluto issued the four infernal rivers Lethe, Cocytus, Acheron, and Phlegethon. He was variously designated Dis, Ades or Hades, Orcus, Agelastus, and Clytopolon; by some he is considered to be the father of the Eumenides

PLUTUS. The god of riches: son of Jasion, or Jasius, by Ceres: he was blind, lame, and winged. He was educated by the goddess of peace, and hence Pax was generally represented as carrying him in her lap.

POLINA. A goddess of infants, like Lucina.

POLYDECTES. A son of Magnes: after showing hospitality to Perseus and Danae, he endeavoured to offer violence to the latter, in consequence of which he and his associates were turned into stones by the Medusa buckler of Perseus, receiving thereby a punishment like that of Niobe.

POLYDORUS. A son of Priam, either by Hecuba or Laothoe; who was assassinated by the man appointed to be his protector, namely by Polymnestor, immediately the intelligence of the destruction of Troy reached Thrace. Over the grave of the unfortunate prince grew a myrtle, whose branches dropped blood when they were attempted to be torn by Æneas.

POLYHYMNIA. One of the nine Muses, distinguished from her sisters by her diadem

of jewels: she presided over singing and rhetoric, and was regarded as the inventress of harmony.

POLYMNIA. A title of Polyhymnia.

POLYPHEMUS. A celebrated chieftain of the Cyclops: son of Neptune and Thoossa. His one eye was extinguished by Ulysses, who thereby effected his escape from the gigantic cannibal. Polyphemus enamoured of, and rejected by, Galatea, destroyed his more successful rival Acis by crushing him under a rock.

POLYXO. One of the five Hyades.

POMONA. The goddess of all kinds of fruit trees; a nymph presiding over gardens: she was ultimately married to Vertumnus, who, by deceiving her under the form of an old woman, first induced her to break her vows of celibacy.

POMPILUS. A fisherman of Ionia, who, while conveying Ocyroe to Miletus, was overtaken by Apollo, his boat being thereupon changed into a rock, and Pompilus himself into a fish, the god simultaneously carrying away Ocyroe, of whom he had become enamoured.

PONTIA. A title of Venus.

PONTOGENIA. A surname of Venus.

PORTUMNUS. Otherwise called Portunus; the Latin title of Melicerta after he had been transformed into a marine divinity.

PORUS. The Roman god of plenty ; son of Metis or Prudence.

POSEIDON. A surname of Neptune.

POSTVERTA. A goddess presiding over the painful travails of women.

POTAMIDES. Nymphs presiding over rivers and fountains.

POTHOS. A deity of the Samothracians.

POTINA. A divinity presiding over whatever beverage is given to infants. Pota, or Potica, were names by which this deity was also designated.

PRÆNESTINA. A title of Fortuna.

PRÆSTES. A name common to Minerva and Jupiter.

PRAXIDICE. A goddess who punished all evil actions, and presided over the execution of enterprises.

PRAYERS. More commonly called Litai ; daughters of Jupiter : they were hags wrinkled, squinting, and deformed, with faces distorted by timidity and consternation.

PRIAPUS. The god of gardens ; presiding also over the parts of reproduction : he was son of Venus, either by Bacchus, Adonis, or Mercury. He presided over orchards, and was the patron of licentiousness.

PROCNE. Otherwise called Prognæ : daughter of Pandion ; sister of Philomela ; married to Tereus, by whom she became mother

of Itys, or Itylus. Tereus having offered violence to Philomela, afterwards cutting out her tongue and placing her in confinement, his crime was discovered by Procne, who contrived her sister's release, and then, to punish her husband's atrocities, destroyed her son Itys, and served him up to his father at a banquet. The latter, on learning upon whose flesh he had been feasting, drew his sword and slew the daughters of Pandion. Thereupon Itys was transformed into a pheasant, Tereus into a hoopoe, Procne into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale.

PROCRIS. A daughter of Erectheus ; married to Cephalus. She became jealous of her husband, and, on following him one day into the woods to discover proofs of his inconstancy, was accidentally killed by his dart.

PROCRUSTES. A terrible robber of Attica, who used to fasten his victims upon an iron bed, stretching those who were shorter, and mutilating those who were longer : he was ultimately vanquished by the hero Theseus.

PROMETHEUS. A son of Clymene and Japetus ; brother to Atlas, Menœtius, and Epimetheus. He was the most cunning and fraudulent of all mankind, ridiculed the gods, and even deceived Jupiter. To punish the world, fire was taken from the earth by the father of Olympus, but Prometheus, with

the aid of Minerva, climbed the heavens, stole fire from the solar chariot, and brought it down to the globe at the end of a ferula. Jupiter, to avenge this insult, ordered Vulcan to create from clay a woman named Pandora, who was sent to Prometheus with the intention of outwitting him by the acceptance of her fatal casket. Failing in this project, Jove ordered Mercury or Vulcan to chain the artful mortal to the rocky summit of Caucasus, where, for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver. About thirty years afterwards he was released by Hercules, who destroyed the vulture, an offspring of Typhon and Echidna. According to some mythologists, Prometheus created the first man and woman with clay, animating them with fire stolen from heaven: he invented the useful arts, explained the physical power of plants, and instructed mankind in the way of taming horses and other animals, whether for luxury or agriculture.

PRONUBA. A title of Diana.

PROPÆTIDES. Certain abandoned women of Cyprus, who, for despising the divinity of Venus, and for evincing insensibility to every virtuous sentiment, were changed into stones, like Niobe.

PROPYLÆA. A surname of Hecate.

PROSERPINE. The goddess of the infernal regions: she was daughter of Ceres by

Jupiter. Her father, enamoured of her beauty, deceived her under the shape of a serpent. Gathering flowers on the plains of Enna, in Sicily, she was ravished to hell by Pluto. Her mother, disconsolate at her sudden disappearance, traversed the earth in search of her, and after finding the girdle of her daughter floating on the fountain of Cyane, received intelligence of her fate from the nymph Arethusa. Aided by Jupiter, Ceres penetrated into Tartarus, but was unable to redeem Proserpine, in consequence of the latter having eaten the seeds of a pomegranate in the Elysian Fields, for disclosing which feast Ascalaphus was changed into an owl. Jupiter, however, partially appeased the resentment of Demeter by permitting Proserpine annually to reside half the year on earth with her mother, half the year in hell with her husband. Her different titles were Core, Deois, Libitina, Theogamia, Hecate, Juno inferna, Anthesporia, Cotyto, Libera, and, among the Greeks, Persephone.

PROTEUS. A sea-god : a son of Tethys and Oceanus. He had the capability of eluding the grasp of those who endeavoured to consult his oracular wisdom, by assuming a variety of shapes. He was consulted successfully, however, by Aristæus and Hercules. Among his sons may be mentioned Telegonus and Polygonus ; among his

daughters were Rhetia, Cabira, and Eidothea.

PROTOGENIA. A daughter of Pyrrha and Deucalion ; beloved by Jupiter, by whom she became the mother of Æthlius, the father of Endymion.

PRUDENCE. One of the Virtues.

PSYCHE. A nymph beloved by Cupid, to whom, indeed, she was subsequently married: she was killed by Venus for having robbed the world of her son, but was restored to life by Jupiter and gifted with immortality. Psyche was identical with the soul, and her symbol was the butterfly.

PUDICITIA. The goddess of chastity, modesty, and virginity.

PYGMALION. A celebrated statuary of the island of Cyprus who fell in love with a beautiful statue he himself had produced, and, on the marble becoming animated, being changed into a woman by the benignity of Venus, married her, and afterwards had by her a son called Paphus, the founder of the Cyprian capital.

PYGMIES. A nation of subterranean dwarfs living either in India or in Ethiopia.

PYLOTIS. A title of Minerva.

PYRÆTIS. One of the four horses of Apollo.

PYRAMUS. A youth of Babylon, enamoured of, and beloved by, a beautiful virgin named Thisbe. They corresponded with each other

contrary to the wishes of their relatives through a chink in the wall separating their houses, and ultimately arranged to meet at the tomb of Nisus, under a white mulberry tree without the walls of Babylon. Thisbe, arriving there first, and, in her flight from a lioness, dropping her veil, which Pyramus soon after discovered on the ground saturated with blood, a misapprehension arose out of which came the suicides of the lovers in succession. These calamities happening under a mulberry tree which became saturated with the blood of Pyramus and Thisbe, that tree ever afterwards bore fruit blooming with the colour of blood, according to a graceful fable in classic poetry.

PYRRHA. A daughter of Pandora and Epimetheus; married to Deucalion, the son of Prometheus, by whom she became mother of Amphictyon, Hellen, and Protogenia. The earth, having been depopulated by a deluge, was again repeopled in obedience to the oracle of Themis, by the stones thrown over the shoulder of Pyrrha being transformed into women, and others being transformed into men, after being thrown over the shoulder of Deucalion.

PYTHON. A celebrated serpent, sprung from the mud and stagnant waters remaining on the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. It was commissioned by Juno to persecute

Latona when that nymph was pregnant by Jupiter. Immediately after the birth of Apollo and Diana on the floating island of Delos, the former slew the Python with his arrows.

PYTHONESS. The priestess of Apollo at Delphos, otherwise known as Pythia. Phemonœ was supposed to be the first who was oracular.

QUADRATUS DEUS. Terminus was sometimes adored under this designation.

QUADRICEPS. A surname of Mercury.

QUADRIFRONS. A title of Janus.

QUERQUETULANES. Nymphs who presided over the conservation of oak trees, being indeed a certain class of Hamadryads.

QUIES. A goddess of adults, of repose, silence, and tranquillity.

QUIETALIS. A title of Pluto.

QUIETUS. A surname of Pluto.

QUIRINUS. The name under which Romulus was worshipped after his apotheosis : also a surname common to Mars and Janus.

RAKSHE. A monster in Persian mythology.

RANA. A sea-goddess among the Scandinavians.

RAVANA. The evil dæmon of the Hindoos.

RECTUS. A title of Bacchus.

REDICULUS. A minor deity, in whose honour

the Romans erected a temple without the walls of their city.

REDUX. A surname of Fortuna.

REGIA. Another surname of Fortuna.

REGINA. A title of Juno.

RHADAMANTHUS. A son of Europa and Jupiter. Born at Crete, he reigned with so much justice over the Cyclades, that after death he became one of the principal judges of hell, compelling the dead to confess their crimes, and dispensing punishments according to the enormity of their offences.

RHEA. A daughter of Cœlus and Terra; married to Saturn, by whom she had numerous children. To prevent her offspring from being destroyed by their father, she presented to her husband, instead of infants, stones which he devoured. On the dethronement of Saturn by Jupiter, Rhea followed the former into Italy, where he had founded a kingdom; here her benevolence was so remarkable, that the golden age of Saturn is not unfrequently termed the golden age of Rhea. Her titles were numerous, among others, Bona Dea, Cybele, Dindymena, Ceres, Magna Mater, Vesta, Titæa, Terra, Tellus, and Ops.

ROMA. A warlike goddess, the tutelary deity of the capital of the ancient world, in aspect not unlike Minerva.

RUBIGO. Otherwise called Robigo and Robi-

gus; a goddess particularly worshipped by husbandmen, presiding as she did over corn, preserving it from blights and mildews.

RUMINA. A goddess of new-born infants, like Ilithyia.

RUNCINA. A goddess presiding over weeding, her influence being kindred to that of Priapus.

RUSINA. A rural deity, subordinate to Fauna.

SALACIA. A sea-goddess, married to Neptune; by some she is regarded as identical with Amphitrite.

SALAMANDER. A fabulous reptile capable of respiring in the midst of flames, fire, indeed being its natural element.

SALMACIS. A fountain of Caria, near Halicarnassus, the waters of which rendered those who imbibed them effeminate: it was the scene of the transformation of Hermaphroditus.

SALMONEUS. A daring aspirant for the title of divinity; son of Æolus and Enaretta, father of Tyro, husband of Alcidice, and brother of Athamas and Sisyphus. To obtain divine honours he imitated thunder by driving his chariot over a brazen bridge, casting burning torches on either side to resemble lightning. Jove punished his impiety by striking him down with a thunder-bolt.

SALUS. A goddess of health, in influence

resembling Hygeia : some regard both goddesses as identical.

SANCUS. Otherwise termed Sangus and Sanctus : a deity of the Sabines, worshipped by the Romans as Deus Fidius : he was father of Sabus or Sabinus, the first king of the Sabines.

SANEUS. An inferior god of the Sabines.

SARON. A great hunter, monarch of Trœzena, drowned in the ocean when swimming after a stag : he was made a sea deity by Neptune, and was generally invoked by sailors prior to their embarkation.

SATOR. A rural god, kindred to Priapus and Sylvanus.

SATURN. An ancient divinity, son of the god Cœlus or Uranus by the goddess Terra, Titea, Thea, or Titheia. Having mutilated and dethroned Cœlus, Saturn took possession of his father's dominions, and endeavoured to prevent his own dethronement by devouring all his male children. In this unnatural course he was, however, deceived by his wife Rhea, who presented him with stones, and thereby saved her offspring. Saturn was ultimately overthrown by his eldest-born son, and his kingdom was divided by the conqueror with his brothers ; Pluto receiving the command of hell, Neptune that of the ocean, and Jupiter retaining for himself the rule of heaven. Previously to

this conquest and partition, Jupiter had saved his father from the Titans, and after securing his own empire was obliged to make war against the giants. Saturn, after his downfall, fled in exile into Italy, where he reigned during a period called the golden age from its prosperity; here he became the father of Chiron by Philyra.

SATYRS. Demigods of the country, half men, half goats, attendants upon Bæchus: by the Romans they were variously termed Fauni, Panes, Satyri, and Sylvani. One of these monsters is said to have been actually caught when slumbering in a cave, and to have been brought before Sylla as that conqueror returned from Thessaly.

SCIRON. A famous thief of Attica, conquered by Theseus. After death his bones were suspended in the air, being refused sepulture by the earth, and subsequently the skeleton was transformed into the celebrated Scironian rocks, situated between Corinth and Megara. Sciron was the brother-in-law to Telamon, having married the daughter of Cychreus, king of Salamis.

SCYLLA. A daughter of Nisus, who delivered her father to his enemy Minos, by cutting off a golden lock of hair from his head, on the preservation of which his destinies were dependent. This she did to propitiate the affections of Minos, of whom she had be-

come enamoured. Disappointed in her hopes, she committed suicide, being after death transformed into a lark. Scylla was likewise the name of a daughter of Typhon or Phorcis; who, for being beloved by Glaucus, although not reciprocating his affections, was changed into a hideous monster by the jealousy of Circe; and, affrighted at her own loathsomeness, she precipitated herself into the sea, where she was immediately transformed into a dangerous reef of rocks or breakers confronting the whirlpool Charybdis.

SCYTHES. Otherwise called Scytha; a monster, half man, half serpent; son of Jupiter by a daughter of Tellus. He was sovereign of the country after him called Scythia.

SCYTHON. A man who was changed into a woman, a transformation the reverse of that which befell the offspring of Telethusa, and somewhat resembling the metamorphosis of Hermaphroditus.

SEGETIA. A goddess of corn, allied in sway to Autumnus.

SEIA. A goddess of corn, inferior to Ceres.

SELENE. A name by which the Greeks sometimes designated the moon or Diana.

SELIMNUS. A shepherd of Achaia, attached to the nymph Argyra: their affection being interrupted, she was changed into a fountain, he into a river, their currents mingling to-

gether like those of Alpheus and Arethusa.

SEMELE. A daughter of Cadmus and Hermione: she was tenderly beloved by Jupiter; but Juno, instigated by her jealousy, borrowed the girdle of Ates, and, in the form of Beroe, the nurse of Semele, visited that princess, and artfully advised her to request her divine lover to descend into her embraces with the same majesty with which he approached his supreme goddess. Jupiter, horror-stricken at the demand, but sworn by the Styx to grant any entreaty of Semele, was forced to comply, and thereupon descended with the clouds, the lightnings, and the thunderbolts. Being mortal, Semele was of course consumed to ashes: but the child of which she was pregnant being saved from the flames either by Dirce or by Mercury, was concealed in the thigh of Jove until in a state of maturity. This offspring was Bacchus, or Dionysius. Immediately after death, Semele was gifted with immortality by the name of Thyoné.

SEMIPATER. A title of Sancus.

SEMONES. Inferior divinities, not numbered amongst the twelve great gods, or Consentes: some of the most remarkable of the Semones were Faunus, Pan, Priapus, Janus, Silenus, Vertumnus, and the Satyrs; to-

gether with illustrious heroes deified by the ceremonies of apotheosis.

SENTA. A goddess of married women, the same as Fauna.

SENTIA. A tutelary goddess of infants, inspiring gentle sentiments like Ilithyia.

SERAPIS. An Egyptian deity, the same as Osiris.

SESTOS. A Thracian town on the Hellespont, the scene of the amours of Hero and Leander.

SETHLANS. The Vulcan of the Etrurians.

SIBYLS. Certain renowned women inspired by heaven with prophecy and other celestial knowledge. They are generally regarded as numbering ten, residing usually in the following places : Persia, Libya, Delphi, Erythræa, Samos, Tiburtis, Cumæ in Æolia, Ancyra in Phrygia, and Marpessa on the Hellespont. The most celebrated of all was the Cumæan Sibyl, variously called Amalthea, Demophile, Herophile, Daphne, Manto, Pheimonoe, and Deiphobe ; she conducted Æneas to hell, and offered successively nine, six, and at last three prophetic volumes to Tarquin.

SIGNA. Otherwise called Sinna : a great goddess in Scandinavian mythology ; she was the consort of Loke, the Devil of the Norwegians.

LENUS. A demigod, who was nurse, pre-

ceptor, and attendant of Bacchus ; son either of Pan, Terra, or Mercury. After him, the Fauns and Satyrs are frequently called Sileni.

SISYPHUS. A son of Æolus and Enaretta ; brother of Athamas and Salmoneus. Although married to Merope, by whom he had several children, he debauched his niece Tyro. Among other achievements he built Ephyre, subsequently called Corinth. Having ingeniously outwitted the cunning Autolychus, the latter was so delighted with his adroitness that he connived at Sisyphus' intrigue with his daughter Anticlea, subsequently married to Laertes of Ithaca. For his depredations, or for insulting Pluto by chaining up Mars in confinement, or for informing Asopus where Ægina had been carried away by Jupiter, or rather, as is generally believed, for breaking faith with the king of hell on the occasion of his first descent into his dominions, Sisyphus was condemned in the infernal regions to be perpetually and ineffectually rolling a huge stone up to the top of a mountain.

SIVA. A hindoo divinity, one of the Trimurti.

SLEEPNER. The horse of Odin.

SMILAX. A beautiful shepherdess, who was metamorphosed into a yew-tree when Crocus, of whom she was enamoured, was changed into the flower bearing his name.

SOHAM. A hideous monster among the Persians, with four eyes, the head of a horse, and the body of a flame-coloured dragon.

SOL. The god of the sun ; as the symbols of which luminary were worshipped also, Phœbus, Helios, Apollo, and the Mithras of the Persians. The four horses of the chariot of the sun, driven by Sol, were Æous, Æthon, Phlegon, and Pyrætis.

SOLANUS. One of the inferior Winds or Venti.

SOMA. Another name for the Hindoo god of the moon, Chandra.

SOMNUS. The god of sleep ; an infernal deity, the offspring of Nox and Erebus. His attendants were the Dreams, Morpheus, Phobetor, and Phantasia.

SORACTE. Otherwise called Soractes ; a mountain of Etruria, on which was a fountain whose waters poisoned the birds that drank there, and always boiled at sunrise.

SORRITOR. A god of the country, with a power like that of Faunus.

SPHINX. A monster sprung from Orthos and Chimæra, or from Typhon and Echidna: in form it had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and the voice of a human creature. Sent by Juno into the neighbourhood of Thebes for the purpose of punishing the family of Cadmus, the Sphinx desolated

Boeotia by devouring those among its inhabitants who were unable to solve its enigmas. Aware that the monster would destroy itself immediately one of its riddles was explained, Creon, King of Thebes, offered his crown and his sister Jocasta to whoever should prove conqueror. Lured by this bribe, Œdipus solved the enigma as to what animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening, by answering that man walked on his hands and feet when young, or in the morning of his life, at the noon of life he trod erect, and, in the evening of his days, he supported his infirmities with a crutch. Thereupon the Sphinx dashed her brains out against a rock, and expired.

STATA. A goddess of grown persons, as youth was presided over by Juventas.

STELLIO. A youth who, for deriding Ceres, was turned into an elf by that goddess.

STERQUILINIUS. A title of Picumnus, given to him in consideration of his having invented the system of manuring land.

STHENO. Otherwise called Sthenyo : one of the three Gorgons.

STYX. A celebrated river of hell, flowing nine times round the infernal regions : it was so called from a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who, married to Pallas, became the mother of Valour, Strength, and Victory.

SUADA. Otherwise called *Suadela*: a title of *Pitho*, a goddess of wedlock and persuasion.

SUMMANUS. A surname of *Pluto*: during the night-time he had the power of hurling the thunderbolts of *Jupiter*.

SURYA. The Hindoo *Apollo*.

SYBARIS. A river of *Lucania*, whose waters rendered men stronger and more robust.

SYL. A monster among the *Persians*, with a human face and the form of a basilisk.

SYLPHS. Certain ærial nymphs, revered by the believers in fairyland.

SYLVANUS. Otherwise called *Silvanus*: a rural deity, half man, half goat; the offspring of one of those animals and an Italian shepherd. He is supposed to have reigned in the Roman peninsula during the age of *Evander*; presided over limits and gardens; loved a beautiful youth called *Cyparissus*; and is not unfrequently confounded with the *Fauns*, *Satyrs*, and *Silenus*.

SYRENS. Three celebrated sea-nymphs, who lured mariners to destruction by shipwreck with the sound of their ravishing melodies. *Leucosia* played upon a harp or lyre; *Ligeia* breathed music through a pipe or flute; while *Parthenope* sang with a voice of bewitching sweetness. They were daughters of *Achæolus*, either by *Calliope*, *Melpomene*, or *Thersichore*. Their usual place of residence

was a small island situated near the Sicilian cape of Pelorus ; and the spot where they destroyed themselves, through chagrin at not compassing the death of Ulysses, was, in consequence of their suicide, called Sirenis.

SYRINX. The name of a seven-reeded pipe invented by Pan ; and so called in commemoration of a beautiful nymph of Arcadia, who, while striving to escape from his violence, was changed into the reeds forming that musical instrument.

TAAUTES. The surname of Saturn among the Phœnicians.

TACITA. A goddess presiding over silence.

TAGES. A son of Genius, and grandson of Jupiter : he was produced from a clod of earth discovered by a Tuscan ploughman, and instructed that nation in the science of augury and divination.

TALARIA. The winged sandals, or anclets, of Mercury.

TALIRIS. A youth changed into a partridge : the same as Perdix.

TALUS. A surname of Perdix.

TANAIS. A goddess patronizing slaves ; she was worshipped among the Persians and Armenians.

TANTALUS. A son of the nymph Pluto by Jupiter : married to Dione, otherwise called

Euryanassa, he became the father of Niobe, Pelops, and other illustrious children. For stealing the celestial aliments, nectar and ambrosia ; or for cruelly destroying his son Pelops, and serving up his limbs in a banquet given to the gods when they were travelling through Phrygia ; or for attempting to carry away the beautiful stripling Ganymede ; or for purloining from a temple in Crete a favourite dog of Jupiter, Tantalus was punished in the infernal regions with a perpetual thirst, placed up to his chin in a pool of water, with a bough richly laden with delicious fruit pendant over his head, and yet deprived of the capability of tasting either the fruit or the water.

TARAKE. The deified passion of rage or excitement.

TARAN. Otherwise called Taranis and Taramis : the names under which the Celtic peoples worshipped Thor, or Jupiter.

TARAXIPPUS. A deity adored at Elis, presiding over race-grounds ; his protection was implored that no injury might befall the horses who happened to be competitors.

TARTARUS. A region of hell where the most depraved and reprobate were punished. It was surrounded by three impenetrable brazen walls and the burning river Phlegethon ; and was the scene of the afflictions of Ixion, Tityus, Tantalus, Sisyphus, and the Danaides.

TAURICA. A title of Diana.

TELESIGAMA. A title of Venus.

TELETHUSA. The wife of Lygdus, or Lyctus : she became the mother of a daughter, who was subsequently changed into a male infant, being the reverse of the transformation of Scython, and in some measure resembling the metamorphosis of Hermaphroditus.

TELLUS. The goddess of the earth ; the greatest and most ancient of all the divinities after Chaos. By Cœlus, she became mother of Ceus, Rhea, Tethys, Phœbe, Saturn, Japetus, Oceanus, Themis, and, besides others, of Hyperion. She has been honoured variously under the names of Rhea, Cybele, Vesta, Ceres, Tithea, Bona Dea, Proserpine, and others not here enumerated.

TEMPE. A valley in Thessaly, situated between Ossa and Olympus : by the mythological poets it was said to be the most pleasant and beautiful spot in creation, and was the resort of the divinities.

TEMPERANCE. One of the Virtues.

TEREUS. A son of Mars and Bistonis : married to Procne, he offered violence to her sister Philomela ; and, in consequence of their unnatural revenge on him, the three mortals were metamorphosed into birds—Tereus into a hoopoe, Procne into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale.

TERMINUS. A divinity presiding over limits or boundaries: he punished trespass and invasion. As an emblem of his immobility, his statues always represented him as a shapeless, or rather limbless, block surmounted by a human head.

TERPSICHORE. One of the nine Muses, presiding over dancing, of which she was the inventress.

TERRA. One of the most ancient deities; married to Uranus, by whom she became mother of Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phœbe, Thetys, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, Oceanus, and Mnemosyne. By the Air she had, among other children, Grief, Mourning, Oblivion, and Vengeance. According to some she is the same as Tellus.

TERROR. The god of dread; his power resembling the sway of Phobetor.

TETHYS. The greatest of the sea-goddesses; married to Oceanus: she was the daughter of Terra and Uranus. She was the mother of the principal rivers of the universe, among them, of the Nile, Alpheus, Peneus, Simois, Mæander, Evenus, and Scamander.

THALASSIUS. A title of Hymen, from the name of a beautiful youth allied to the most lovely of all the virgins captured in the rape of the Sabines.

THALIA. One of the three Graces. Thalia was also the name of one of the nine Muses,

presiding over festivals, pastoral and comic poetry.

THALISSIA. A surname of Venus.

THALLO. A title of Eunomia, one of the three Hours, the nymph presiding over the Season of Spring and cherishing the germs of vegetation.

THEA. Otherwise called Thia, Titæa, Rhea, and Tethys: daughter of Terra and Uranus. She was married to her brother Hyperion, by whom she had, among other offspring, the Sun, the Moon, and Aurora.

THEMIS. A daughter of Coelus and Terra; married to Jupiter; mother of Dice, Irene, Eunomia, the Parcæ, and other children. Her usual attendants were the Seasons.

THEOGAMIA. A surname of Proserpine.

THEOPHANE. A daughter of Bisaltus; she was changed by Neptune into a sheep, which produced as an offspring to that god a ram with a golden fleece, which carried Phryxus to Colchis.

THETIS. A sea-goddess; daughter of Doris and Nereus; grand-daughter of Tethys; married to Peleus, by whom she had many children, the only one of whom lived was Achilles, who was rendered invulnerable in all parts except his heel, by immersion in the Styx. On the death of her heroic son, a death caused by Paris, Thetis mourned for his fate in company with the Nereides.

THISBE. A beautiful woman of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus; the lives of the two lovers terminated, under a mulberry tree, in suicide.

THOR. The title under which the Celtic nations adored Jupiter.

THOTH. Otherwise termed Thyoth: an Egyptian deity, the same as Mercury.

THUISTO. One of the German divinities.

THYADES. A title of the Bacchantes, the attendants on Bacchus, or rather celebrants of his festivals: the name was derived from Thyas, the first priestess of Dionysius.

THYMBRIS. A concubine of Jupiter, by whom she became the mother of Pan.

THYRSUS. The rod of Bacchus, twined with ivy and vine leaves, the point being surmounted by a pine-cone.

TINA. The Jupiter of the Etrurians.

TINIA. The Bacchus of Etrurian mythology.

TISIPHONE. One of the three Furies, or Eumenides.

TITANS. The celebrated sons of Coelus and Terra, variously reckoned as thirteen, twenty, and forty-five in number. Among these the most renowned were Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, Briareus, Typhœus, Mimus, Porphyryon, Rhætus, and Enceladus. The war waged by the Titans against the divinities is among the most memorable events recorded in mythology,

and, by some, has been erroneously confounded with the war of the giants, whereas it should be remembered that the war of the giants was against Jupiter, while that of the Titans was directed against Saturn.

TITHONUS. A beautiful son of Strymo and Laomedon, beloved by Aurora, by whom he became the father of Memnon and Æmation. He was ultimately transformed into a cicada, or grasshopper.

TITIA. A divinity among the Milesians.

TMARIUS. A title of Jupiter.

TRANQUILLITY. One of the Virtues.

TRICEPHALOS. A surname of Mercury.

TRIFORMIS. A title of Diana.

TRIMURTI. The great Triad, or Trinity, among the Hindoos : it consisted of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva.

TRIPLEX. A title of Mercury.

TRITON. A sea deity ; son of Neptune and Amphitrite. He could calm the sea and allay the tempests at pleasure. Above the waist he resembled a man, below the waist a dolphin. Many of the marine divinities, like him in aspect, were called after him, collectively, Tritons.

TRITONIA. A surname of Minerva.

TRIVIA. A title of Diana.

TROLLS. Otherwise called Trollds ; malignant spirits, or dwarfs, in the mythology of the Scandinavians.

TUTELINA. A goddess of corn, subordinate to Ceres.

TYPHON. Otherwise called Typhœus ; a renowned giant ; son of Terra and Tartarus ; he had a hundred heads like those of a serpent or dragon ; from his eyes and mouth issued sulphureous flames, while his voice resounded in yells of extraordinary dissonance. To avenge the destruction of his brothers, the giants, he made war against heaven, and so affrighted the divinities that they assumed different disguises ; Jupiter assuming the form of a ram, Mercury that of a swan, Junó that of a cow, Venus that of a fish, Bacchus that of a goat, Diana that of a cat, &c. Jupiter at last taking courage, conquered Typhon with his thunderbolts, burying him under *Ætna*. He was the father by *Echidna* of *Geryon*, *Orthos*, and *Cerberus*. Typhon was also the name of a giant produced by a blow stricken on the earth by Juno ; as also of an Egyptian god represented variously under the forms of a wolf and a crocodile.

UNXIA. A title of Juno.

URANIA. One of the nine Muses, presiding over astronomy : she was the mother of *Linus* and *Hymenæus*. *Urania* was also a title of *Venus*.

US. Otherwise called *Ouranus* : the most

ancient of all the gods, being the same as *Coelus*.

VACUNA. A goddess presiding over repose and leisure.

VAGEDRUSA. A Sicilian fountain, identical with *Arethusa*.

VAGITANUS. A god of little infants, with a power like that of the goddess *Ilithyia*.

VALHALLA. The palatial abode of *Odin*.

VALKYRIÆ. Divinities in the creed of the northern mythologists: they are depicted by some writers as powers preceding the war-god to select the victims doomed to perish in battle; and, by others, as beautiful virgins, blooming with eternal youth—the attendants upon *Odin* in his palace of the *Valhalla*.

VALLONIA. A goddess presiding over valleys.

VARUNA. The sea-god, or *Neptune*, of the *Hindoos*.

VEJOVIS. Otherwise called *Vejupiter*: a deity of ill-omen worshipped by the *Romans*.

VENILIA. A title of the sea-goddess *Amphitrite*; also the name of a nymph who was sister to *Amata*, and mother of *Turnus* by *Daunus*.

VENTI. Various divinities presiding over the winds, and striving to effect the destruction of mankind by causing tempests and earthquakes. They were governed by *Æolus*; and among the principal *Venti* were *Eurus*

the south-east, Auster the south, Boreas the north, and Zephyrus the mildest of the number, besides Solanus, Africus, Corus, Aquilo, and others of an inferior character.

VENUS. The goddess of beauty, mother of love, queen of laughter, patroness of courtesans, and mistress of the graces and pleasures: she was born, either near Cyprus or Cythera, from the froth of the sea, when the mutilated flesh of Uranus fell into the billows after having been lopped off by his son Saturn. Having rejected the advances of Jupiter, that deity, by way of punishment, married her to the deformed Vulcan. Her most celebrated intrigue was the one with Mars, when the paramours were caught under a net through the negligence of Alectryone. By the god of war, Venus became mother of Cupid, Hermione, and Anteros; by Mercury she had Hermaphroditus; by Bacchus, Priapus; and Eryx by Neptune. Her love for Adonis caused her to descend from Olympus, and her passion for Anchises made her visit Ida, where, instead of Juno or Pallas, she received from Paris the golden apple of Discordia. Her beauty, grace, and elegance were caused, or rather confirmed, by her magic girdle, by the Greeks called zone, and by the Latins cestus. She was attended by Cupid, the Graces, and the Seasons; and, among other titles, was various-

ly designated, Cypria, Amathusia, Paphia, Apostrophia or Epistrophia, Urania, Pandemos, Acræa, Euploëia, Doris, Cytheræa, Exopolis, Philomeda, Philommeis, Telesigama, Coliada or Colias, Area, Verticordia, Apaturia, Calya, Erysina, Etaira, Acidalia, Basilea, Myrtea, Libertina, Mechanitis, Pontia, Marina, Limnesia, Epipontia, Pelagia, Saligenia, Pontogenia, Aligena, Thalassia, and Anadyomene. Singularly enough, she was regarded as presiding, at once, over chastity and wantonness.

VERGILLÆ. A title of the seven stars called the Pleiades.

VERITAS. A goddess adored by the ancients as the deification of truth: she was the daughter of Virtue and Saturn.

VERTICORDIA. A title of Venus.

VERTUMNUS. A deity presiding over the spring and over orchards. Enamoured of Pomona, he tried ineffectually to gain her affection under various disguises; but succeeded at last on assuming the form of an old woman.

VESTA. An eminent goddess presiding over fire and patronizing the Vestal virgins; she was sister of Juno and Ceres, and daughter of Rhea and Saturn. Upon her altars burnt a perpetual fire, and within her sanctuary were preserved the Roman Ancillæ and the Greek Palladium.

VESTALS. Six virgin priestesses consecrated to the service of Vesta: their principal office was to preserve her sacred fire unextinguished, and to guard the Ancillæ.

VIALES. Deities of the highways.

VIBILIA. The goddess of wanderers.

VICAPOTA. A goddess adored among the Romans as presiding over victory.

VICTORIA. The goddess of victory; daughter of Titan and Styx, sister of Strength and Valour: she was one of the attendants on Jupiter. Among the Greeks she was called Nice.

VIRGINENSIS. A nuptial goddess.

VIRGO. A name common to Astræa and Fortuna.

VIRILIS. A title of Fortuna.

VIRIPLACA. A goddess presiding over the peace of families.

VIRTUES. Deities worshipped by the Romans. The principal Virtues were, Honour, Prudence, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude, Honesty, Health, Gaiety, Devotion, Liberty, Clemency, Modesty, and Tranquillity.

VISCATA. A surname of Fortuna.

VITULA. A goddess presiding over festivals and rejoicings.

VOLUMNA. A deity presiding over the will; another divinity named Volumnus possessed a similar influence. They were principally invoked at marriages, to preserve concord

between wife and husband, and were particularly adored by the Etrurians.

VOLUPTAS. The goddess of sensual pleasures; called also Volupia.

VOLUSIA. A goddess of corn, inferior to Ceres.

VULCAN. The god of subterranean fire, and patron of artists working in the different metals; son of Juno alone, without a father. Having attempted to release his mother when she was suspended by a golden chain from heaven, he was kicked from Olympus by Jupiter, and, after descending for nine days, broke his leg in falling upon the island of Lemnos. His first achievement was the construction of a throne of gold with secret springs; he also made Pandora out of clay, and fabricated two golden statues that seemed to be animated, aiding him in all his subsequent undertakings. His assistants were the Gnomes or Pigmies, and the Cyclops who helped him in making the thunderbolts of Jupiter. He presented a fatal collar to Hermione, and a sceptre to Agamemnon. In attempting to offer violence to Minerva, he became the father of Erichthonius. Among other designations, Vulcan received the titles of Mulciber, Pamphanes, Clyto-technes, Pandamator, Cyllopedes, and Cha-laipoda. In a former edition of *ALETHEIA*, Vulcan was here spoken of, perhaps too succinctly, as the father of Cupid by Venus,

such being, in truth, the opinion of but very few mythologists—according to the majority of whom Cupid has been variously fathered upon Jupiter, Mars, and Mercury. Vulcan Cæculus, Ocrisia, Cecrops, Cacus, Periphetes, was undeniably, however, the parent of Cercyon, and of numerous other offspring.

WINDS. The deities subordinate to Æolus; called by the ancients the Venti.

WODEN. A German divinity, the same as Mercury; otherwise called Waden and Odin.

WOODNYMPHS. A class of divinities who were attendants on Bacchus, Priapus, Pan, Faunus, Sylvanus, and the like rural god-heads; the principal sections of which class were the Dryads and Hamadryads.

XANTHO. A nymph who was daughter to Tethys and Oceanus.

XANTHUS. One of the celebrated horses of Achilles.

XENIUS. A title of Jupiter.

YAMA. The Pluto of Hindoo mythology.

YAGREUS. A surname of Bacchus.

US. A daughter of Pallas or Minerva.

HYRUS. The god of the west wind; son of

Æolus and Aurora: he was married to Flora, by whom he had several children.

ZETES. A brother of Calais, and son of Orithya and Boreas; he conquered the Harpies, and was one of the Argonauts.

ZETUS. A celebrated musician: son of Antiope and Jupiter.

ZEUS. A surname of Jupiter.

ZEUXIDIA. A title of Juno.

ZIDORA. A surname of Ceres.

ZOOGONES. Deities presiding over the preservation of all animals: also a surname of Jupiter.

ZOSTERIA. A name of Minerva.

ZURDUSHT. A title of the celebrated necromancer Zoroaster, under which title he was adored as a god.

ZYGIA. A surname of Juno.

THE END.

